The Largest Circulation of any Foreign Daily in the Far East

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

To-day's paper consists of 28 pages in three sections

No. 1541 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 民國五年八月初六日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1916 中華郵政特准掛號認爲第三類新聞紙類 明治四十四年九月十九日第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

IN 3 DAYS OVER 20 MILES ARE WON BY RUMANIAN TROOPS

Advance Continues Successfully in All Directions; Masters of Danube

MORE BREAK-OFFS

Turkey and Bulgaria Formally Declare War On Rumania

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharest, August 30.—An official communique reports: Our advance continues successfully in all directions. Our losses have been very light.

London, September 1.—The Austrians have retreated before the Rumanians over 20 miles in three days, as Cesiksereda is 23 miles within the frontier, on the Rumanian right wing. An Austrian communique also shows that the Rumanians, in the direction of the Iron Gate, are attacking the heights east of Herkulesbad.

The mastery of the Danube by the Allies is complete and Rustchuk, Widin and other Bulgarian towns are exposed to destruction. The German papers urge the public not to be alarmed at further retirements. As the Austrians are unable to hold their long new front, their retirement is inevitable.

The German newspapers announce that the Rumanian forces occupy both passes leading to Hermannstadt and have joined up with the troops advancing from Brasso. They describe the flight of 20,000 inhabitants from Brasso, where they were crammed into trains which left at intervals of six minutes.

These fugitives described how the first Rumanian troops in their eagerness crossed a frontier torrent which was up to their necks, their rapid advance being aided by aeroplane reconnaissance.

Outlook Completely Changed

The Daily Telegraph states that the authorities at Whitehall are of opinion that the war outlook has completely changed in the past forty-eight hours. The rapid advance of the Rumanian forces has exceeded expectations.

A proclamation issued by the King of Rumania is regarded as indicating that Rumania's territorial ambitions include the Banat, Transylvania and part of Bukhovina; in other words: "From the Theiss (Tisza) to the Black Sea!" is Rumania's watchword.

Official.—Bulgaria has declared war against Rumania.

An earlier message said: The position of Bulgaria towards Rumania is not clear. Yesterday morning, a telegram from Constantinople indicated an arrangement whereby Germany, Turkey and Bulgaria should jointly declare war on Rumania, but, though Turkey has complied, there has been nothing from Sofia or elsewhere to show that Bulgaria has taken such a dangerous step.

Now a telegram from Berlin asserts that the Rumanian Minister at Sofia asked for his passports on Wednesday evening. It adds: "Therefore, Rumania has severed diplomatic relations."

Bulgars Hoped for Peace

Bulgaria's delay in declaring war against Rumania is attributed to a hope of arranging a separate peace through Bukharest, but it is suggested that the time has gone for such a bargain and the *coup de grace* is being prepared for Bulgaria.

The retreat of the Bulgarians from Greece appears to have begun. A telegram from Athens states that Servian cavalry have found several places evacuated.

It is believed in Petrograd that the intervention of Rumania caught the Germans in the middle of re-grouping their armies with a view to a vigorous counter-offensive against the Russians. The Germans now must abandon their plans or submit to a crushing blow in the Balkans.

Petrograd, Sept. 1.—Russian vessels of war have arrived at Constanza, in Rumania.

An official communique reports: Servian troops have entered Rumania, co-operating with the Russians. It is presumed they came via Archangel.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND CONGRESS TO STOP RAIL STRIKE

Leaders of Both Houses Agree on Bill For 8-Hour Day

MEN SATISFIED

If Measure Is Passed They Will Call Off The Walk-Out

Reuter's Service

Washington, September 1.—President Wilson and the leaders of the Senate and House of Representatives have agreed to compromise on the Bill for the settlement of the railway dispute, which provides for an eight-hour day, the establishment of a special commission to observe its operation, the operation of the railroads by the military in the event of a strike and punishment for violation of the provisions of the Bill by fine or imprisonment.

Other features of President Wilson's plan, including the adoption of the Canadian Industrial Disputes Act, to which the men objected, may be considered by Congress later.

The Labor leaders have intimated that, if the Bill passes Congress, where it was introduced yesterday, they will call off the strike.

Russians Capture 289 Officers And 61 Guns In Day

More Than Fifteen Thousand Soldiers Also Taken, Says Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, September 1.—An official communique reports: Yesterday, in the sections where battles occurred, we captured 289 officers, 15,501 men, 2,400 of whom were Germans and also six guns and fifty-five machine-guns.

In the direction of Vladimir-Volynsk, the enemy are fiercely attacking in the region west of Alexingtz. Fighting is also proceeding in the direction of Halicz. A fierce battle rages.

We captured a whole series of heights in the Carpathians, in the region of Tomnatic Mountain and we advanced slightly westward in the region of Dorma Vatra.

The Turks resumed the offensive west of Gumishkan, but were repulsed everywhere. Attacks west of Ognot were also repelled.

Peking, August 29.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated August 28, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: On August 26, in the region north of Lake Koldychevo, the enemy attempted to advance in skirmishing order, but, having been shelled by our artillery, retired to their trenches.

On the River Shar, south of the railway from Baranovichi to Luminetz, two German battalions attacked our vanguards, who were occupying the trenches on the western bank. They were repulsed.

On the River Stokhod, south of the borough of Stobyhva, our scouts surrounded an Austrian outpost and captured part of it. In the region of the Dniester, we stormed the wood east of the village of Deleuv, where we consolidated ourselves. We captured one officer, 37 men and two machine-guns.

The Turkish front.—Fighting continues on the front of the River Tigris, as far as Lake Van. Our troops, having ejected the Turks from the trenches on the left bank of the River Masla-dara-su, which flows into the Euphrates at the village of Nuryk, crossed to the western bank.

North of Bitlis, by our counter-attacks, the enemy were hurled back southwards and we captured eleven officers, 200 men and 3 machine-guns. In the direction of Mosul, we are pressing the Turks back in the regions of Nery and Sakkiza.

How British Wounded Are Brought in Under Great Peril

This picture shows the bringing in of British wounded during a rain of fire. This photograph shows the manner in which one man courageously carried twenty injured comrades out of the danger zone in the great July offensive.

Many Excursionists To See Hangchow Bore This Season

Reservations Being Made For Rooms In New Hotel At West Lake

Scores of Shanghai residents are making arrangements to witness the Hangchow Bore this month. It is now thought that it will be seen at its greatest between the 13th and the 15th and that it will be seen again, less pronounced, on the 27th to 29th. The Shanghai-Hangchow Railway is planning excursions to enable persons to witness the bore who have but a day or so to spend.

Many residents and tourists, however, are planning on studying and viewing the Bore from the New Hotel at West Lake, Hangchow. Reservations are now being made to insure accommodations for the period when the Bore will be at its highest. The hotel is beautifully situated with an excellent view from the windows. It is at the foot of Ki Ling Mountains.

The train service for this season is excellent according to the announcement of the Railway. Trains will be run on fast schedules throughout the day, allowing the visitors to return to Shanghai at most any hour they desire.

Allied Airmen Bomb Two Munition Works

Cause Many Fatalities During Raids on Ghent and Namur; One Machine Lost

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 1.—L'Echo Belge states that an Allied air-squadron recently bombed a war-material works at Ghent, where 21 persons were killed and 40 wounded and also Namur, killing or injuring a hundred German soldiers. A British aeroplane was brought down.

'BARJONA DISMISSED'

Mr. Barjona de Freitas will not return to Shanghai as Consul-General for Portugal here, according to a cablegram received yesterday by Mr. C. J. da Silva. The announcement came from Mr. Velinho Correia, Deputy for Macao, who is now in Lisbon.

Mr. Barjona left Shanghai some time ago, on leave. Dr. M. de Nascimento is acting Consul-General here. Yesterday's cable merely announced "Barjona dismissed."

Music for Monday

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden Monday evening, beginning at 9 o'clock:

1. March, "Le Pere la Victoire" ..... Ganne
2. Overture, "La Reine d'un Jour" ..... Adam
3. Waltz, "Espana" ..... Waldteufel
4. Selection, "Maritana" ..... Wallace
5. Song, "Land of Hope and Glory" ..... Elgar
6. (a) Serenade, "My Girl" Douglas
   (b) Ronde, "Lontaine" ..... Gillet
7. Waltz, "Balabile" ..... Lacome
8. Selection, "Princess Ida" ..... Sullivan

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

Arsenal's Secret Service Bureau Abolished, Country Being Declared at Peace

Peking Sees Good Omen in Cabinet's Confirmation; New Constitution Coming Under Discussion Next Week

PEACE IN CHINA!

The Arsenal Military Bureau abolished its Secret Service Bureau yesterday. The announcement says that "as the condition of the country is now peaceful, this bureau is no longer necessary."

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, September 2.—The Lower House, in the presence of Premier Tuan Chi-jui, passed the whole Cabinet yesterday. The following votes were given by 455 members:

	Votes.
Fan Yuan-lien (Education)	439
Tuan Chi-jui (War)	432
Tong Shao-yi (Foreign Affairs)	296
Chen Chin-tao (Finance)	391
Chang Yao-tseng (Justice)	351
Sun Hung-yi (Interior)	340
Hsu Shih-ying (Communications)	284
Ku Chung-hsiu (Agriculture)	277
Chen Pi-kuang (Navy)	246

At least 228 votes were required for the confirmation of each Minister. Great satisfaction is felt in Peking about the quick confirmation of the Cabinet, which is considered a good omen for future co-operation between Government and Parliament.

On Monday, the Senate will pass the Cabinet, probably with the same result as in the Lower House. The question of confirming the Chinese Ministers abroad has been temporarily postponed.

In Parliamentary circles, the opinion prevails that the draft of the constitution will be discussed next week and the work will be completed within two or three months. This morning, the Constitution Committee held its first meeting.

According to the Shuntien Jih-pao, Chen Chin-tao, Minister of Finance, before concluding a big foreign loan, will negotiate with American and British capitalists about a small loan of about one million Dollars, in order to relieve the present financial stringency.

Who's Who in the New Cabinet

The members of the new Cabinet, with the exception of Premier Tuan Chi-jui who is considered to be a conservative, are men of the most progressive party, and most of them were educated abroad.

In our yesterday's issue, we reviewed the brilliant career of Mr. Tong Shao-yi, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

General Tuan Chi-jui, Premier and Minister of War, is a graduate of the Peiyang Military College. He acted as chief adviser on military affairs to Yuan Shih-k'ai while the latter was the Viceroy of Chihli. In 1906 he was appointed Brigade-General in Fukien, and Lieutenant-General of the Chinese Bordered Yellow Banner, October, 1907; and General Commanding the 6th Division of Luchun, December, 1909; Commander-in-Chief, Kiangpeh, December, 1910.

He was in a large measure responsible for the reorganisation on modern lines of the Northern Army. He was the Viceroy of Hukwang in 1911. On the recall of Baron Feng-Kuo-chang, he took command of the First Army. He was one of the most prominent of the military commanders who signed the memorial to the Throne at the end of January, 1912, urging the Emperor to abdicate.

He was elected Minister of War on the formation of the first Republican Cabinet, which post he held up to the time when Yuan Shih-k'ai planned to be Emperor when he resigned as he was opposed to Yuan ascending the Throne. In May, 1913, he acted as Premier, and in December, 1913, he acted as Tutuh of Hupeh in place of Li Yuan-hung who was called by Yuan Shih-k'ai to Peking.

Chen Chin-tao, Minister of Finance, was educated in England and is one of China's best known financial experts; former Manager of the Taching Bank and Head of Audit in 1912. During the time of the Provisional Republican Government at Nanking, he was appointed Minister of Finance and proceeded to Europe to attend the Hague Conference on bills of exchange, etc. He was financial representative abroad, in 1913.

Fan Yuan-lien, Minister of Education, is a noted Chinese scholar. He was Vice-Minister of Education on the formation of the first Republican Cabinet, and subsequently Minister of Education in Lu Cheng-hsiang's Cabinet. He resigned, April, 1913, when Yuan Shih-k'ai dissolved the National Assembly. He played an important part during the recent revolution against Yuan Shih-k'ai.

Hsu Shih-ying, Minister of Communications, was appointed President of the High Court of Justice in Mukden in 1908. In May, 1912, he was made Chief of the High Court of Justice in Peking and Minister of Justice, July, 1912. He was sent to Great Britain, Germany, Russia, France, Austria, Italy, Belgium and Holland to investigate the judicial systems. He was also sent to the United States to attend the 8th Conference on Prison Reforms in 1913. Appointed Civil Governor of Fengtien, and later Civil Governor of Fukien where he served until March, 1916, when he was recalled by Yuan Shih-k'ai to Peking.

Chang Yao-tseng, Minister of Justice, was educated in Japan. He is

(Continued on Page 2)

17 Greek Forts, All Packed with Stores, Taken by Bulgarians

Surrendered Without Fighting; Italians Storm Albanian Villages

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 31.—Reuter's special correspondent at British headquarters at Salonica states that the Bulgarians have secured, without fighting, seventeen Greek forts in Eastern Macedonia, which cost £4,000,000 and contain large quantities of munitions, provisions and a hundred guns.

A striking development of the landing of the Italians in Albania is mentioned in a communique issued on August 26, which reports the occupation of Tepeleni and two fortified villages in the interior. The Greek garrison at Tepelini withdrew before the rapid advance of the Italians, who also forced the river Vojussa and stormed the villages in the face of heavy artillery fire, capturing some Austrians and other prisoners.

The British official communique regarding the operations at Salonica reports: There has been no change on our Struma-Doiran front.

BRITISH TAKE MROGORO; GERMANS OFF TO HILLS

Smuts in Hot Pursuit of Provisional Government Staff; Railway Almost Intact

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 31.—An official communique regarding the operations in German East Africa reports: We occupied Mrogoro, on the Central Railway, on the 26th, the enemy retiring towards Mahenge. Anglo-Belgian forces are approaching Tabora, on the Central Railway, from several directions.

An official despatch from General Smuts reports: The enemy's forces are in full retreat east and west of Uluguru Mountains, which are south of Mrogoro. A smaller party, believed to consist of the German military headquarters and provisional government, has retired to the mountains and we are pressing in pursuit.

Part, at least, of the German heavy artillery seems to have been destroyed or hidden. A naval gun has been found which has been destroyed by explosives.

Mrogoro, which we entered on August 26, is the most important town occupied up to the present. Recently it has been the seat of the provisional government. The enemy abandoned many sick and wounded in the hospital there and also a large number of European women and children.

The rapidity of our advance prevented the enemy from doing any important damage to the Central Railway.

$10,000 TO GEN. TSAI

President Li Yuan-hung in a telegram to Mr. Liang Chi-chiao says that he has sent $10,000 to General Tsai Ao for his medical expenses. He urges Mr. Liang to ask General Tsai to accept this money and convey to him the President's best wishes.

KING CONSTANTINE ABDICATES; CROWN PRINCE IS REGENT

Zaimis Remains, But With Venizelos Assisting At Head of Affairs

ARMY MOBILISING

Sarrail Intervenes To Stop Bloodshed when Revolters Seize Barracks

ENTENTE FAVORED

Proclamation Says 'Greece's Only Hope Is in Chosen Statesman of People'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Salonica (via London), September 1.—Sensational news has been received from Athens. It is stated that King Constantine has abdicated and the Crown Prince has been appointed Regent. M. Zaimis remains as Premier, supported by M. Venizelos and a general mobilisation has been decreed.

No confirmation is available.

A later message said:

Cretan gendarmerie and the Venezelists surrounded the Greek barracks here and the garrison was forced ultimately to surrender, after some bloodshed and the intervention of General Sarrail. The Greek garrison at Vodena has joined the Revolutionists. The garrison of the fort of Little Karaburun, south of Salonica, was surrounded and also surrendered.

The outbreak has completely cleared the atmosphere and there is no longer any opposition in Macedonia to the Revolutionists, who will now take over the whole administration and probably proclaim a general mobilisation.

The Revolutionary Committee at Salonica has issued a proclamation, in which it accuses the Government of being the tool of foreign interests. It says it has betrayed the fatherland to a cruel foe and it is a patriotic duty to refuse allegiance to the authorities who have degraded the honor of the nation. "The only hope for Greece lies in the chosen statesman of the people."

An influential committee, which includes some prominent Greek officers, has been formed. It appeals to the people and army to join the Allies to drive the oppressor from Greek soil and has summoned a monster meeting to explain its objects.

Recruiting for Greek volunteer battalions has been stimulated.

The Athens correspondent of the Daily Telegraph wires that seven transports accompanied the Anglo-French fleet at the Piraeus.

Athens, September 1.—Thirty British and French warships have arrived at the Piraeus.

AMERICA COTTON CROP IS LOWEST ON RECORD

Manchester Staggered At Prospect of Prices Soaring To Unprecedented Range

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Sept. 1.—The Manchester correspondent of The Times says that there was great anxiety on the Royal Exchange when the report of the Washington Agricultural Bureau was received showing the cotton crop as the lowest on record, being 11,800,000 bales as compared with 13,000,000 last season. It is the prospect of the price soaring to an unprecedented range which staggered the Manchester market last week.

The influence of such an advance on yarns and all fabrics of the Lancashire mills will be extremely unfavorable. The prices now quoted by manufacturers and spinners are a serious obstacle to business.

India, especially, won't look at grey staples and is buying other cloths with great caution and reluctance. In the event of a further rise, many spindles and looms must close down.

GERMAN SPIRIT BADLY SHAKEN AT SOMME

Pitiless Artillery Fire Shatters Nerves of Teutons On Defensive

43,000 PRISONERS TAKEN

This Loss and Withdrawal To Aid Austrians Thins Ranks At Verdun

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 1.—Correspondents at British headquarters state that the feature of the tense struggle on the Somme has been the fact that the British have not failed to make some ground every single day and nowhere have they been thrown back. Few days have passed without the capture of a respectable number of prisoners.

Undoubtedly, the *morale* of the Germans is badly shaken. This is due to the pitilessness of our artillery and the magnificent bravery of our infantry. The enemy exerted their uttermost strength to hold the dominating ridge and failed.

Mr. Warner Allen, at British headquarters, states that, since July 1, the British and French have taken 43,000 prisoners at the Somme and in the region of Verdun. Nevertheless, the Germans have withdrawn nine divisions to help the Austrians, including four since July 1, so critical is their general position.

General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: An attempted attack made by the enemy in the vicinity of High Wood was repulsed, being stopped by our machine-guns immediately the Germans left their trenches. There was unimportant mining activity in the vicinity of Neuville and Loos and a fairly heavy bombardment during the day-time on various sections.

The Bavarian prisoners mentioned in this morning's communique included eight officers.

General Haig reported this afternoon: After an intense bombardment, the enemy counter-attacked five times, with considerable forces, on a front of 3,000 yards between Ginchy and High Wood. Four attacks were driven back, with heavy losses, but the fifth penetrated to our advanced trench line, on a small frontage, at two points.

We successfully engaged several batteries east of Beaurains, causing a big explosion. We liberated gas on the Ypres salient, with satisfactory results.

General Haig reported this evening: South of the Ancre, the situation is unchanged. From the Ancre up to Hebuterne the artillery of both sides has been active, also north of Arras.

Further details of yesterday's German attack indicate that the German casualties were very severe. They were subjected everywhere to a fusilade and also, at various places, to the concentrated fire of trench-mortars and massed machine-guns. Moreover, our artillery at several places profited to the fullest by the excellent targets afforded by the German troops.

There was great aerial activity yesterday and many combats, in the course of which five enemy machines were destroyed and at least seven others driven down much damaged. We undertook several successful bombing expeditions. Five British aeroplanes were lost.

Paris, September 1.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: The French artillery was very active in the region of the Somme. A German grenade-attack at Maurepas Wood was easily repulsed.

Isolated operations south of the Somme resulted in the French making progress south of Estrees and south-west of Soyecourt Wood and the capture of some prisoners. There was the customary cannonade elsewhere.

The communique this afternoon reported: Our artillery was active in the region of Estrees and Soyecourt. There were minor operations elsewhere.

Six German aeroplanes were brought down in the region of the Somme and three elsewhere. Four German aviators were captured.

The communique this evening reported only somewhat lively artillery combats on the Somme front and the Fleury sector.

On the Somme front the continuance of bad weather hindered operations till yesterday, when, the weather being favorable again, the French carried out a series of minor operations south of the River, which enabled them to push forward their lines between Estrees and Soyecourt. These actions were of a local character and destined to consolidate the general basis of operations.

According to L'Echo de Paris, since February 21 the Germans have had about 500,000 men placed *hors de combat* in the region of Verdun alone. The total number of unwounded prisoners captured in the latter region and on the Somme front is in excess of 43,000.

These losses, which the French defence has rendered completely sterile, have greatly contributed to the demoralization of the enemy, which is increasingly noticeable in letters from Germany. A highly significant fact is recorded in the British communique, which remarks on the alacrity with which 124 men and two officers surrendered south of Martinpuich.

The captured men belonged to a Bavarian regiment and, therefore, were presumably crack troops. This is a testimony to the dispirited attitude of the Germans on the Somme front, which is corroborated by the statements of a large number of prisoners and evinces the fact that even the rank and file of the Imperial troops realize the utter hopelessness of the struggle.

Arsenal's Secret Service Abolished

(Continued from Page 1)

one of China's best known scholars of law. He also is a prominent M.P. After the National Assembly was dissolved by Yuan Shih-k'ai, he was offered the post of Minister of Education and Minister of Justice, both of which he refused. He joined Tsen Chun-hsuan in the Southern Islands, plotting against Yuan Shih-k'ai when the latter was planning to be Emperor.

Sun Fung-ih, Minister of Interior, bears the reputation of being a high Chinese Scholar, having passed the highest degree in the Imperial Examination. He is also an active M.P.

Ku Chung-hsiu, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, is a prominent journalist and M.P. and leading member of Kuomintang.

Chen Pih-kuang, Minister of Navy, was trained abroad, and has been associated a number of years with Admiral Sah Chen-ping.

CHOLERA SPREADING

The Kobe Herald of the 28th ult. says —Cholera appears to be spreading to all parts of Osaka and a number of new cases are daily recorded. The disease is also spreading to the neighboring counties with surprising rapidity. Up till 10 p.m. on Saturday, 294 cases had been recorded (including cases in country districts). On Saturday, 18 new cases were reported in Osaka and 12 in the country. According to investigations made by the Home Office, the cases throughout the country up till Saturday numbered 865.

'STRAFE HOUSES' ORDER SUBMARINE ROUND-UPS

British Officers Trace U-Boats' Trips Till Moment Comes To Close In

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 31.—A third copyright article by Mr. Alfred Noyes says that, at each auxiliary base, there are offices, or "strafe houses," where naval officers control all that happens in all British seas. They have mapped out all the waters on which the movements of all reported submarines are recorded and followed up.

"Our enemies would be disconcerted to see one of these great maps, on which not only the spots at which submarines have been sighted are marked neatly, but also their exact courses, with all their wanderings for hundreds of miles traced in thin red lines till the moment when a signal is given by telephone and wireless for guns and nets to close in."

Seaplane's Thrilling Fight With Zeppelin

Rescues Steamer From Attack And Badly Cripples German Raider

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 31.—A steamer has brought to an east coast port an account of a daylight fight between a British sea-plane and a Zeppelin, one of several which had been attacking fishing-craft. The Zeppelin descended to within a few hundred feet, to attack the steamer, when it sighted the sea-plane approaching.

As the Zeppelin rose to escape, the sea-plane dived and began bombing. The guns of the Zeppelin replied and a shell hit the sea-plane, which wobbled, but rose with a float smashed and continued bombing. It struck the stern of the Zeppelin, which tilted and fell rapidly, but righted before reaching the water.

Meanwhile, the sea-plane retreated, apparently damaged. Afterwards, it was learned that the latter had returned safely. The Zeppelin also probably got home, as the weather was very fine, but it was badly damaged.

$500 Reward!

"The Million Dollar Mystery"

$500 *will be given to the person who is able to foretell what will take place in the final episode of "The Million Dollar Mystery," in 23 episodes, which is now being shown at the Victoria Theatre.*

See the early episodes,

form your opinion, write it out and send it in to the proprietors of the theatre.

Should more than one person solve the problem, the matter will be decided by asking two representatives of the local press to judge which is the best-worded solution. All correspondence relating to this competition must be sent in before the last episode is advertised to be screened.

The person who wins the Five Hundred Dollars Reward must present to the management his or her photograph, in order to allow of a slide being made, to show the public the winner of the reward offered.

THE VICTORIA THEATRE

NOTICE

When

Peace Is Declared

the prices of most utilities, which have advanced very considerably during the

Period of the War,

will gradually show a decline.

LAND

however, in the International Settlement and the French Concession, which has remained at a comparatively low price during the war, will not show any downward tendency, but will rapidly

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Germany Charges Russians With Forcing Rumanians To Declare War on Old Allies

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, August 30.—The Rumanian war declaration had been expected for quite a while. The only uncertainty was about the date. Thus everything was prepared and nobody was surprised. The newspapers comment in a calm and determined way.

The Lokalanzeiger points out that the Entente needs soliders on all fronts, therefore they forced Italy into the declaration of war. The Bukharest correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt decribes the aspect of the town in the morning of the 27th. The crown council was postponed from the morning till the afternoon, in order to give the Russian military attache time to ask Russian headquarters for new instructions.

The attache had just returned from headquarters, from where he had brought information regarding the number of Russian troops ready to assist Rumania. The number is, however, considered insufficient by the Rumanians.

The correspondent continues that, on August 15, a convention was signed between Russia and Rumania giving to Rumania the Rumanian-speaking parts of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The general impression was that the real decision had not yet been reached, but that, in spite of the hesitation, the mobilisation of the Rumanian army was imminent. All railroad stations and all important buildings were occupied by troops.

The railroad employees expected their mobilisation orders. Only very few persons thought the continuation of neutrality possible. The Lokalanzeiger discusses the economic consequences of the Rumanian declaration of war.

The plans for the coming year are already drawn, without counting upon the Rumanian imports, which is possible, since this year's harvest is five million tons superior to the preceding one. In fact, several papers announce that an increase in the bread ration is already decided for the near future.

The Berlin Stock Exchange is That was hitherto unknown in history."

The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant says: "Rumania has declared war against Austria-Hungary because this country possesses what Rumania wants and because Rumania thinks that she can take it. There are perhaps treaties from the former times of the alliance still existing, but they were torn to pieces. To this we are used."

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine practically allied to Austria-Hungary and Germany. The Vienna Fremdenblatt says: It can be said that until Sunday at 9 p.m. Rumania was our ally."

The Berner Bund states: "The Rumanian war is a war of conquest in the darkest sense of the word, with the worst features possible. The Neue Zuercher Zeitung says. "The kingdom of Rumania has until now received coal only from Austria-Hungary and from Germany. She also received food from both countries. Without Austria, Rumania would long ago have been a Russian province. Now she thanks for all this by declaring war and shooting the first shot into the back. quiet. The sales are neither large nor pressing. The prices of securities directly connected with Rumanian enterprises are lower. Of the other paper, only those are affected that had experienced a considerable rise during the last days. Sales, however, soon ceased, since the holders are disinclined to sell at a low level.

On the Vienna Stock Exchange, only a few transactions occurred. Stocks are changing hands at lower prices, the markets are reserved. The Austrian Laender Bank announced that the Rumanian Credit Bank has deposits to the amount of 25 million Kronen with the Laender Bank, which is simply a security of interests.

The Secolo Romano reports that the Pope was deeply impressed by the Rumanian declaration of war. He exclaimed: "We had hoped that this pain would be spared us."

The newspapers in the allied countries and the majority of the neutral papers all emphasize that Rumania was, until the declaration of war, Zeitung writes about the Italian war declaration that this changes very little the state *de facto* existing. The assertions made in the Italian note are all untrue. The paper concludes: "It would have been worthier if the Italian government had renounced all sophistical arguments for the foundation of the declaration of war. Nobody will be deceived about the fact that this decision is simply a further consequence of the breach of faith and the result of the pressure exercised by Britain and the other Allies for months.

New York, August 30.—An Associated Press despatch from Berlin says that Germany and Austria-Hungary are not taken by surprise by Rumania's sudden declaration of war, notwithstanding all the precautions of the Rumanian Government to conceal its intentions and inaugurate the hostilities, if possible, against an unprepared opponent. The expedient of selecting the quiet Sunday evening, when it was supposed the official headquarters at the Vienna Foreign Office would be deserted and nobody there to accept the announcement of war has availed nothing, because the news of the Russo-Rumanian convention had been known to the representatives of the Central Powers for some time.

The director of the German Bank in Berlin, Arthur Gwinner, said that the entry of Rumania into the war undoubtedly would prolong the war unless Rumania should suffer a decisive defeat on her own soil. Such a defeat in the early course of the operations, Gwinner said, might terminate the war. He does not consider such a result out of question, in view of the geographical position of the plains of the Wallachia, which are exposed to attacks from three sides.

In the Foreign Office, the opinion is expressed that Rumania's declaration of war is welcome in some ways as a relief from the uncertain situation. Germany is fully prepared for all eventualities.

American University Club To Entertain 80 Chinese Students

On Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Palace Hotel the American University Club will give a send-off to the eighty young Chinese students who are sailing on September 8, to study in various universities and colleges in the United States. Of the number there are 65 men and 15 women, all of whom are government scholars, that is, they are to be supported in America from the indemnity fund of some 14 million dollars gold that was remitted to the Chinese government in 1908. There will be about a dozen other students sailing with the government scholars who will maintain themselves while abroad.

The Executive Committee decided at its last meeting that in view of the fact that many members of the Club are still on their vacation, it would omit the regular monthly tiffin, and considered it particularly appropriate that the American University Club invite these students as its guests to a reception and tea.

It was announced that owing to the advancement and departure of the Club's Secretary, Mr. F. R. Sites, for Petrograd, Mr. E. C. Stocker of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board will act as secretary for the present. Mr. Sites has served the club with conspicuous success and it is with much regret that the members learn of his resignation. Their congratulations and best wishes, however, accompany him to his new post of responsibility in the Russian capital.

The Opportunities Committee reported three positions filled and five waiting for applicants, and a new opportunity just filled.

Correspondence

Ricsha Coolie Treatment

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir:—Whilst I was waiting for a friend to arrive at the entrance of the New Park on the Szechuen Road Extension on Friday evening at 5 o'clock, a ricsha arrived. It was drawn by a poor, old man, who though to my questioning he said he was 34 years old, had all the appearance of an emaciated man of 60. His ricsha contained a well-dressed foreign woman and two baby children, constituting a heavy load. On getting out of the ricsha the passenger gave the old man a fee of 4 coppers, upon receipt of which the man announced to the passenger that the fare was far from adequate. He said nothing more. The passenger walked into the park and paid no more heed to the poor coolie.

I questioned the coolie how far he had carried the woman and children and he told me a little over 3 li. He was turning to go away holding the four coppers in his hand and at the same time tears were dropping from his eyes.

I felt so bad about the matter that I made up the underpaid fare. I hope this class of passenger in future will be a bit more humane. I am, etc.,

Long Resident.

Shanghai, September 2, 1912.

HUDSON SUPER SIX

HUDSON SUPER-SIX

Facts about the Motor

The heart of the new Super-Six Hudson is the new Super-Six motor The motor is the pivot point around which all other excellencies of the car revolve. Here is the point of excellence in the Super-Six that is unapproachable by the cars of any other makers. Others may build beautiful bodies, may copy the Hudson lines, may perhaps equal or even excel in lavishness of finish, but when it comes to a question of the motor, the Hudson Super-Six stands alone, unequalled, unapproachable.

The reason, of course, is that the discovery by the Hudson engineers was fundamental. It goes to the very roots of the problem. Designers have long sought for the very things that the Hudson engineers discovered and embodied in the new motor. Comparison with any other motor is impossible, because there is no other motor, big or little, which is like the Super-Six. It is the only one of its kind in the world. It is true there are more powerfut motors, but they are made more powerful by excessive size, greater weight and greater fuel consumption. Such motors cannot be used in a light car. Their vibration and power would tear the vehicle to pieces in a short time.

It is significant that already makers of large six-cylinder motors have applied to the Hudson Motor Car Company for permission to incorporate the principle of the Super-Six in their own motors. They realize that a small motor of only 288 cubic inch capacity, that will develop 76 horse-power, is something that puts their low-powered, heavy motors completely out of business.

The average 76 horse-power motor weighs two or three times more than the Hudson Super-Six, and it requires a corresponding weight or frame, wheels, springs and chassis to withstand its vibration and shock.

The Hudson Super-Six is a marvel. It is different from cars you have seen and known, but we don't want you to take our "say-so"; come and ride in one and be convinced.

Call at our Exhibition Salesrooms, at 12-14 Avenue Edward VII, or at 89-91 Rue Montauban

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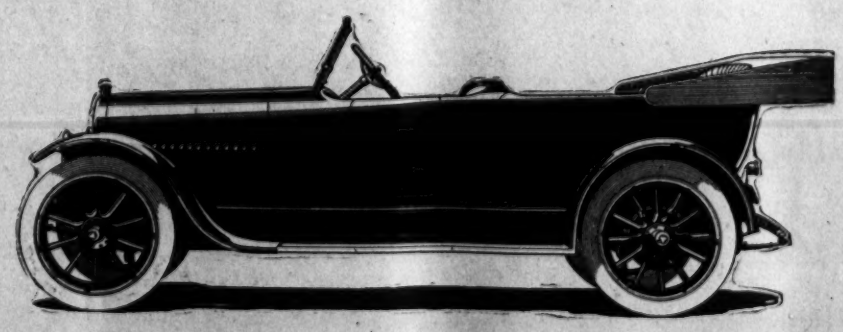

OKUMA TELLS RONINS OF CHINESE CONFABS

Premier Says Chengchiatun Incident Will Not Hurt Nations' Friendship

Tokio, August 27.—Dr. Kwanjin Tomizu and other members of the executive committee nominated at Friday's meeting of those interested in China affairs, in connection with the recent incidents at Chengchiatun and Kuochiatien, visited Marquis Okuma, Premier, and other authorities concerned and acquainted them with the resolution and the declaration adopted at Friday's meeting.

They first saw the Premier at the latter's Waseda residence. After having listened to their explanations the Premier stated that the incident at Chengchiatun is of a grave nature, and that the Government authorities would take into consideration the views of the ronin. He also stated that the relations between the two nations are growing harmonious and the Government authorities would settle the question satisfactorily, yet in such a manner that it would not hurt the friendly relations of the two nations.

Then they visited the Foreign Office, but Viscount Ishii, Minister for Foreign Affairs, was too busy to see them and Mr. Shidehara, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, saw them on behalf of the Foreign Minister. As they are afraid that the Foreign Office authorities, might fail to make satisfactory demands of China for the question, they stated that they would visit the Foreign Office again tomorrow morning to see the Forein Minister personally.

They also visited the General Staff Office, the War Office, the Naval Board of Command and the Navy Office for the same purpose.

GERMAN WAR LOAN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 1.—The subscription lists open on the 4th for the fifth German war loan, which is being issued at 98 and bears five per cent interest and also of Treasury notes, bearing interest at 4½ per cent, issued at 95.

News Brevities

The first shipment of the Hudson Super-Six has arrived. Most people know all about it, because they've been reading the preliminary announcements. For description of the machine, see today's automobile section. Markt and Co. are the sole agents.

* * *

A fire starting in the drying room of a large native silk filature in Alabaster Road early yesterday morning threatened the complete destruction of the plant for a time. The Fire Brigade was summoned when the flames were discovered from a bell tower nearby. The damage was confined to the boiler and drying room.

* * *

In the U. S. Consular court, yesterday, judgment was given against J. I. Allen for $32 and the costs of the action which was brought by Messrs. L. Paul and Co. for liquors and refreshments served.

* * *

Word has been received here that Mr. W. J. Ellis, formerly of the Singer Sewing Machine Co., has been commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Devonshire Regiment.

* * *

The offices of the U. S. Consulate-General will be closed tomorrow, in observance of Labor Day.

* * *

Second Lieut. E. C. Symons, of the 98th Brigade Machine-Gun Corps, is dangerously ill in France as a result of wounds. Mr. R. W. Archer, of the York and Lancaster Regiment, who represented Messrs. Thomas Firth and Sons in Shanghai, has also been badly wounded in the left arm.

Obituary

Capt. E. W. Tisdall

Word of the death of Capt. E. W. Tisdall, a resident of Shanghai fifty years ago, has been sent to his son, Mr. G. Tisdall, manager of the Russo-Asiatic Bank in Hongkong. Capt. Tisdall died in London August 12. He was 73 years old. At one time he was editor of the Shanghai Daily Press, now defunct.

Capt. M. Stenhouse

News has been received here of the death in France of Captain Maitland Stenhouse, of the R. A. M. C. He was for years on the staff of the Union Medical College in Peking.

N. ZEALAND RESTRICTIONS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 1.—It is announced that, in future, nobody will be allowed to enter New Zealand without a passport.

Presidential Mandates

Kuo Chung-hsiu, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, is hereby appointed to act concurrently as Chief of the National Irrigation Bureau.

Liang Lan-hsun is hereby appointed to act concurrently as Superintendent of the Canton Customs.

AUSTRALIAN CONSCRIPTION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, September 1.—It is estimated that 7,800 fit single men are affected by Mr. Hughes' scheme. It is expected that the referendum on the subject of conscription will take place on October 28.

SILVER MARKET GOOD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 1.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report states: The tone of the market is good. Supplies are by no means plentiful, whilst the stock is only about 7,000,000 ounces fine.

China has not yet entirely ceased to release portions of her already largely depleted silver currency holding. An Indian native state has purchased £100,000 of silver for coinage purposes.

Despite heavy purchases on behalf of the Indian Mint, the holding of silver coin in the Indian Treasuries continues to shrink.

PLAGUE AT HULL

Reuter's Service

London, September 1.—There have been two cases of plague at Hull.

SENATE WANTS PROBE

Who Divulged the West Indian Purchase Secret

Washington, August 10.—More or less indignation is expressed in the Senate that the details of the agreement between the United States and Denmark as to the sale of the West Indian islands owned by the latter, leaked out before the upper house passed on the matter. An inquiry into the source of the leak in the State Department is demanded by the Senate.

BABY'S PICTURE

It's our speciality.

Burr 2 Broadway

British And American Bankers May Form A Group To Aid China

(From Our Chinese Correspondent)

Peking, August 30.—According to responsible Chinese authorities, the negotiations for a second reorganization loan of from fifty to one hundred million dollars from the bankers of Great Britain, France, Russia and Japan, will be commenced by Dr. Chen Chin-tao after the confirmation of the Cabinet.

The idea of taking America in place of Germany is not favored in the United States as it might create a bad feeling between Germany and America.

It may be possible however, for the British and American bankers to form a separate group to lend money to China in order that she may meet her reorganization requirements and as Great Britain and the United States have not the slightest designs for territorial aggrandizement or political advantages in this country, this idea is greatly favored by the majority of responsible Chinese who feel the necessity for developing China's vast natural resources with the assistance of surplus American capital. The investment of this capital would enable the United States to have a weightier say in international controversies about Chinese questions hereafter.

S.S. DESTERRO'S CAPTURE

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, August 30.—It is reported from Stockholm: It is officially stated that the capture of the German s.s. Desterro was made in Swedish territorial waters, according to the sworn statement of the crown pilot. The Russian submarine flew the flag of the Swedish navy. Eight Russian sailors came on board the steamer and forced the captain with revolvers to weigh anchor. They did not heed the pilot's protest.

The Swedish government ordered the Swedish Minister at Petrograd to demand the liberation of the steamer, the crew and the cargo and further to give complete satisfaction according to international law. The Minister shall furthermore recall the former serious violations of Swedish neutrality, several of which have, up to now, not been satisfactorily arranged.

The German government has decided that the captured Swedish steamer Themis shall not be considered as a prize. The Swedish papers comment on this decision with satisfaction.

According to recent reports, the American press is concerned about a so-called manifesto of Admiral von Tirpitz concerning naval warfare. No such manifesto is known in Germany. Evidently use has been made of private telegrams of the retired admiral, with the object of estranging the feelings between the United States and Germany.

COAL AS CONTRABAND?

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, August 30.—The Berlin papers declare the rumor published by the Copenhagen paper Politiken and by the Christiania paper Aftenposten that Germany intends to declare contraband British bunker coal on board neutral ships, to be incorrect. Such measures are taken by Britain, but not by Germany.

Subscriptions to the fifth war loan: Landwirtschaftliche Zentralbank, 60 million Marks; Sparkasse Elberfeld, 10 million Marks.

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APOLLO THEATRE Programme for September 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th.

"THE MYSTERIES OF THE GRAND HOTEL"

A Series of Twelve Sensational Photo-Plays

TO-MORROW NIGHT, SHOWING 9TH AND 10TH SERIES, ENTITLED

"Under Oath" and "The Wolf's Prey"

4 reels, depicting an amazing story of intrigue and vengeance

Pathe's British and French Gazettes

Depicting latest events of interest "The Front in Springtime." "A Zeppelin Brought Down at Salonica."

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An amusing comedy

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"WORK" in two parts

Charles Chaplin

The greatest comedian in the world is presented in his newest series of comedies, which are funnier than any yet produced.

Guaranteed laugh in every foot.

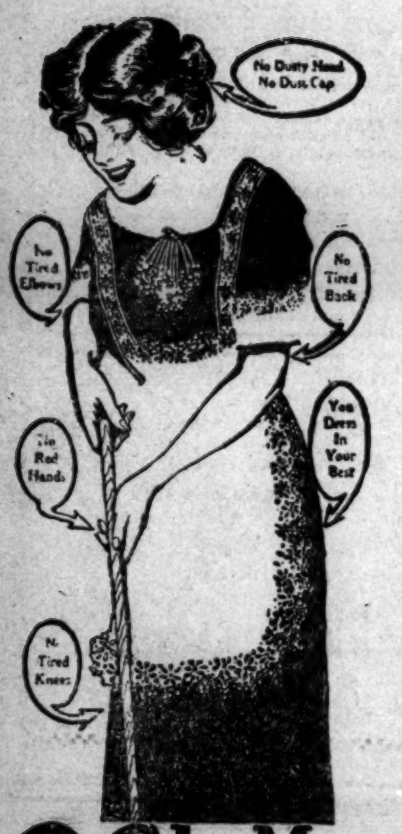
SYNOPSIS

Charles Chaplin, assistant to a paperhanger, is called with his boss to decorate a beautiful home. The boss makes him haul the wagon with all the paraphernalia, upon the top of which he rides. Chaplin, dragging the wagon with difficulty, blocks traffic, bumps into a street car, falls down a man-hole and beats up a policeman, among other mishaps. Arriving at the house, they proceed leisurely to work, while the master of the house is clamoring for his breakfast. They daub the rooms indiscriminately with paste and nearly wreck the place. Finally Chaplin is called to the kitchen to fix a stove which insists on exploding with malicious regularity. He drops the scaffold on which the boss is standing, spilling him on the floor. The boss accumulates a bucket of paste in the tumble, which sticks to his head.

Chaplin succeeds in lighting the gas, accepts the grateful thanks of the family, and is about to retire gracefully when there is another blast, shooting him out of the room. A flirt comes to call on the lady of the house and is discovered by the husband, who pursues him all over the house, shooting his revolver. A bullet goes through the floor and hits Chaplin. Both he and his boss are drawn into the mix-up and hurl paste. Finally they all rush down-stairs, just as the stove blows up completely. The walls of the kitchen are blown out and everybody is buried in the debris. Chaplin opens the door of the stove which has fallen over his head, and comes out smiling.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

THE MAN WITH THE MOP HAS ARRIVED IN SHANGHAI!


No Dusty Hands No Dust Cap
No Tired Elbows
No Tired Back
No Red Hands
You Down In Your Best
No Tired Knees
O-Cedar Mop Polish
Prettier, Cleaner and Brighter Floor Than You Ever Has Before

Mr. CHAS DUPUY, EXPERT,

will exhibit the world-famous

O-CEDAR MOP

A Mop, Broom and Duster all in one.

It has a wonderful way of Cleaning Floors, Woodwork and Furniture.

On Marble, or Red Stone Floors, on Linoleum or Polished Floors, on all Polished Surfaces it is a Miraculous Labor Saver

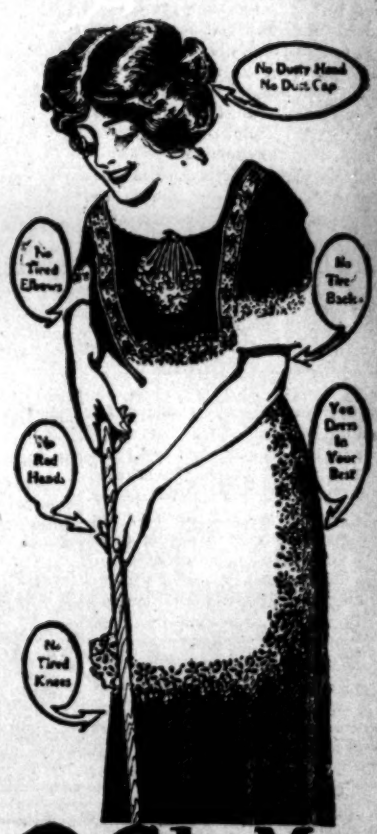
O-CEDAR MOP

Not only sweeps the floor but polishes it at the same time.

DESK, TABLES, Chairs, etc., are polished and dusted simultaneously. Tall Furniture can be dustea and polished so easily without the disadvantage of scattering the dust all over the Office.

IT will take the dirt from Wood, Paint, Varnish, Leather (Sofas, Motor Seats, etc.), Brass, Enamel, Marble and Glass. It will not scratch—there are no hard surfaces to knock or damage anything. It does not gum or veneer, but leaves a smooth, shining surface absolutely free from grease.

WHEN a Mop refuses any longer to absorb the dust—which is about every three months—it is very easily cleaned by being detached, soaked overnight in soapy water and rinsed in hot water next day. When dry the application of O-Cedar Polish will make the Mop ready for another 3 months' service without further attention.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No Red Hands
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See the O-Cedar Mop actually in use—

Mr. CHARLES DUPUY,

an expert from the manufacturers, will give demonstrations of the wonderful use of the O-Cedar Mop and O-Cedar Polish

from September 4th

Mr. Dupuy will demonstrate between the hours of 10.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. and 4 to 5.30 p.m.

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MODERN MIRACLE-WORKER

O-Cedar Mop

Complete with Handle

Price $3.75 each

Free Trial

Use an O-Cedar Mop in your own home for 14 days. If you are not completely satisfied; return it; and we will willingly refund the full purchase price.

O-Cedar Polish

4 Ozs. **65 cts.** *12 Ozs.* **$1.50**

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SHANGHAI'S PREMIER STORE

I DIE FOR IRELAND,' CASEMENT PROTEST GOING TO GALLOWS

Titled Irishman Receives Last Rites of Catholic Church; Walks With Firm Step

CROWD NEAR JAIL SILENT

Irish-Americans, Incensed By Carrying Out Of Sentence, Plan Meetings

London, August 3.—Roger Casement, Irish rebel, died a traitor's death on an English scaffold this morning in Pentonville Prison at 9 o'clock, and his body will be buried in quicklime beneath the stones of the prison yard.

"I die for my country," were Casement's last words; "into Thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit. Jesus, receive my soul." The next moment the trap was sprung.

A great crowd began to collect outside the prison this morning as the hour for the execution drew near, and as the prison bell began to toll, at 20 minutes to 9, the streets for two blocks in front of the gates were black with people, who alternately cheered and groaned at the heavy, measured strokes of the bell.

Friends Near to the End

In the rear of the prison, as close as possible to the point where the scaffold stands, and huddled away from the rest of the crowd, was a little knot of Irishmen and Irish women who had gathered there, apparently with the hope that their fellow countryman might feel that in his last moments a few friends were still near.

Just before 9 o'clock the bell ceased tolling, and a great silence fell upon the people. All knew what it meant—the doomed man was ascending the scaffold. Then, at 1 minute past 9, came a signle, heavy, reverberating peal of the bell, and simultaneously the crowd burst, as though from an uncontrollable impulse, into an outcry, which sounded as though compounded of a mocking, jeering yell and a half hysterical wail.

Around the corner, in the by-street in rear of the prison, the little knot of Irish, at the same instant, had dropped on their knees as the sound of the bell rolled out over the city, and were praying for the repose of Roger Casement's soul.

Within the prison events had moved calmly, almost unemotionally. Casement himself awoke early, but with every appearance of having slept well and of having perfect control of his nerves. The night before he had eaten well, and had, before retiring, chatted freely and cheerfully with the two warders of his death watch, thanking them for courtesies shown him while in the prison. He inquired about the Zeppelin raid which had taken place, and asked if any of the airships had reached London. Before retiring he removed his convict's dress, having obtained permission to die in civilian clothing.

Casement's Last Moments

This morning he spent the early hours reading the instructions of the Catholic Church for assisting at mass, and the taking of first communion. At 7 Father James McCarrell and another priest arrived and administered the last rites of the church. It was Casement's first and only communion, as, bred a Protestant, he had embraced the Catholic faith since his condemnation to death.

After communion Casement ate a little bread and butter and drank a glass of wine. He had little to say, Father McCarrell afterward reported, but made a few remarks on the subject of the immortality of the soul.

Soon afterward the warders opened the door and summoned him to the scaffold. The two priests walked before, repeating the prayers of the church for the dying, Casement, between two warders, responding in low tones, "Lord, have mercy on my soul."

In the shed beneath the scaffold, Ellis, the executioner, a barber by trade, swiftly bound Casement's hands behind him and escorted him to the scaffold, before which the two chaplains, the Under Sheriff of London and the Under Sheriff Middlesex County, were waiting. Casement ascended the scaffold with a firm step, commending his soul to God as the rope was placed about his neck.

Death Instantaneous

Immediately the trap was sprung the prison engineer and physician descended into the pit, and after a momentary examination, announced that the sentence had been executed, and that death had been practically instantaneous.

A Coroner's Jury, quickly impanelled, gave the formal verdict that Roger Casement had been put to death in accordance with law, and in a humane manner.

Gavin Duffy Casement's solicitor, who was called to identify the body, made a plea on behalf of relatives of the dead man, that they might be permitted to give the body private burial. The Coroner refused, declaring that he had no power to interfere. Duffy took his departure denouncing the refusal as a "monstrous act of indecency."

The morning newspapers here as a whole deal with the execution in the briefest and most matter-of-fact manner. The only editorial reference is made by the Daily News, which reiterates its formerly expressed conviction that the execution is a blunder.

Planned Campaign in Egypt

An official statement issued by the British Press Bureau tonight reiterates the statements of yesterday, adding:

"The Government carefully and repeatedly considered all the circumstances in the Casement case before reaching a decision not to interfere with the sentence. He was convicted and punished for treachery of the worst kind to the empire. He had served as a willing agent of Germany.

"Conclusive evidence has come into the hands of the Government since the trial that he had entered into an agreement with the German Government, which explicitly provided that the brigade which he was trying to raise among Irish soldiers held as prisoners might be employed in Egypt against the British Crown."

Counsel Contradicts Cecil

Philadelphia, August 3.—Michael Francis Doyle of this city, counsel for Sir Roger Casement, said today the statement issued yesterday by Lord Robert Cecil, representing the reasons for refusing a reprieve were not based on fact. "There was no evidence at the trial," said he, "connecting Casement in any way with the Irish uprising. Therefore, to use the uprising as a justification for the execution is absolutely uncalled for.

"The statement that Irish prisoners in Germany suffered undue hardships because they did not join Casement's Irish brigade was false, and no evidence of it appeared at the trial. The rations of the Irish soldiers were cut down, but this in proportion to the rations of all the captive British soldiers, and was due to the food shortage in Germany and not because of Casement's presence there.

"Casement's intention in landing in Ireland was to stop the uprising, as he believed it would be a failure because of lack of expected assistance. Of course, the German authorities did not know Casement had this in mind when he crossed in the submarine. He declined to refer to it in court because he feared it would not be believed.

"The President, the Pope, the United States Senate, Cardinal Logue and the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops, the Archbishop of Canterbury, with several Church of England Bishops; George Bernard Shaw, A. Conan Doyle, Hall Caine and a large number of the leading men and women of Great Britain appealed to the Cabinet to save his life. It was in vain. They would not have done so if he had been otherwise than the highest type of man."

Famous Authors' Plea For Casement Failed

London, August 3.—The following petition to Premier Asquith signed by the most noted authors in England urged a reprive for Casement:

"While entirely admitting the guilt of Sir Roger Casement and the justice of the sentence, we desire to lay before you some reasons why the extreme sentence of the law should not be inflicted.

"1—We call attention to an apparent violent change in the prisoner's previous statements toward Britain (shown for example in his letter to the King at the time of his knighthood) from those he exhibited during the war. Without going so far as to urge is complete mental irresponsibility, we desire to point out that the prisoner has been for many years exposed to a severe strain during his honorable career in the public service, had endured several tropical fevers, had experienced worry in two investigations of a particularly nerve trying character. For these reasons, it appears to us, some allowance may be made in his case for an abnormal physical and mental state.

"2—We would urge that his execution would be helpful to the German policy by accentuating the differences between us and some of our fellow subjects in Ireland. It would be used, however unjustly, as a weapon against us in America and other neutral countries. On the other hand, magnanimity upon the part of the British Government would soothe the bitter feeling in Ireland and make a most favorable impression throught the empire and abroad.

"3—We would respectfully remind you of the object lesson afforded by America at the conclusion of the Civil War. The leaders of the South were entirely in the power of the North. Many of them were officers and officials who had sworn allegiance to the laws of the United States and afterward had inflicted enormous losses upon her. None the less, not one was executed, and this policy of mercy was attended by such happy results that a breach seemingly irreparable has now been happily healed over.

"(Signed:

"ARNOLD BENNETT,
"G. K. CHESTERTON,
"REV. R. J. CAMPBELL,
"ISRAEL ZANGWILL,
"SIDNEY WEBB,
"HALL CAINE,
"SIR A. CONAN DOYLE,
"REV. JOHN CLIFFORD,
"JOHN GALSWORTHY."

Ideal Car Beckons Designer And Maker

They Strive To Reach Even Nearer Approach To Perfection

Emerson speaks of the Flying Ideal. In the industries, as well as the arts, there is an ideal that flits before the best endeavor, and in the very moment of the highest accomplishment stimulates to greater effort for an even nearer approach to perfection. This is notably true of the automobile; the motor car is as plastic as a piece of clay, and the Sculptor studying it at every point for improvement is the Automobile Industry.

On the subject of the automobile of the future Alfred Reeves, General Manager of the National American Automobile Chamber of Commerce, said:

"For designers, engineers, and inventors, with real ideas, a rare opportunity is offered, because the automobile of today must undergo many radical changes before it will be considered standard. While many parts have been standardized, keeping the cost of cars down to almost a minimum figure, there will continue to be many improvements, because the ideal car should have non-puncturable pneumatic tires that will supply easy riding; spring suspension that will eliminate all jars of the road; a transmission that will make unnecessary the shifting of levers, and a couple of buttons on the steering wheel, one to press when you want to go and the other to press when you want to stop."

British Blacklist Worldwide; 86 Japanese Firms Included

(*Special Cable to The New York Times*)

London, August 3.—Syren and Shipping, in the course of an article protesting against American criticism of the British blacklist on certain commercial houses, says the total number of blacklisted firms in all countries exceeds 1,500, as follows:

Spain, 167; Brazil, 140; Netherlands, 120; Argentina and Uruguay, 95; Morocco, 88; Portuguese East and West Africa, Guinea and Rio Muni, 87; Japan, 86; United States, 85; Norway, 83; Portugal, 79; Sweden, 72; Netherlands and East Indies, 70; Ecuador, 69; Persia, 56; Greece, 50; Philippines 44; Peru, 41; Chile, 35; Bolivia, 22; Cuba, 10; Central America, 5; Paraguay, 3; Colombia, 1.

Syren and Shipping asks: "What has America to protest about? Japan does not talk of remonstrances and protests, and she is our ally. Neither, so far, has Brazil nor other countries concerned, except Argentina."

"OFF COLOUR?"

Nowhere more than in the Far East is the expression "off-colour" so frequently heard. When the state of health gives rise to this expression there is lack of energy, of vitality and appetite. Often an over-mastering gloom envelopes life and nothing seems worth while. Reluctant to recount in detail the symptoms of his condition the sufferer sums up the situation in the phrase "I'm a bit off colour."

Friends tactfully say that a change of air is needed, whereas the change really required is a change of blood; a change from the thin, impoverished, watery fluid which is slowly starving the system, to the rich, red health-giving blood that has been created in so many thousands of instances by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

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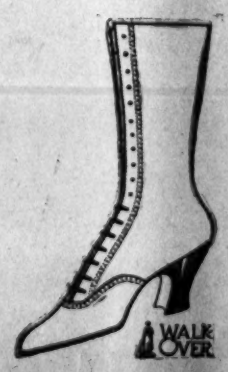

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EXPLAINS RULES OF BRITISH BLOCKADE

Sir Frank Newnes Gives Details of Work of Big Sea Cordon

NEUTRALS ARE PROTECTED

Committee in London Acts On Every Seizure Day Telegraph Manifest Arrives

London, July 30.—The most detailed description of the British system of blockade which has been made was presented to the members of the American Luncheon Club by Sir Frank Newnes, in an address delivered at the last meeting of the club. Sir Frank is the head of a great publishing firm founded by his father. He is a member of the Royal Volunteer Naval Reserve and is acting as assistant secretary of the Committee on Detention of Neutral Ships presided over by Lord Peel.

His explanation of the system follows:

"Every ship east or west bound passing up or down the English Channel or by the north of Scotland is stopped by one of the British men-of-war, boarded and examined. These ships are armed merchantmen and are on duty right across from the north of Scotland to Norway, one ship every twenty miles. They are manned by the Royal Naval Reserve men from the merchantile marine, who are used to examining ships' papers and documents. A copy of the ships' manifest is wired to London. Some ships have between 300 and 600 different descriptions of goods on board, and these telegrams run to many thousands of words.

"The telegraphed manifest goes at once before the contraband committee, which sits every day and all day, presided over by E. M. Pollock, King's Council and member of Parliament for Warwick. The committee consider each item, and if they have any reasonable suspicion that any items are destined for the enemy the ship will be detained and ordered to unload the suspected items at a suitable port. If she has nothing suspicious the ship can proceed at once; and I may say that the contraband committee works so expeditiously that its decision on the ship or goods is nearly always given the same day that the manifest is put before it.

Intelligence Department

"When the manifest is telegraphed to the contraband committee it is also telegraphed to the War Trade Intelligence Department, which has been created for the purpose of supplying information on which the contraband committee can decide whether certain goods should be allowed to go forward or not.

"I have already told you that the desire of the British Government is to carry out this blockade with as little delay or inconvenience to neutrals as is possible; and I will now give you some of the arrangements made to insure this:

"Agreements have been made with representative associations of merchants in neutral countries under which they undertake that goods consigned to them will not be exported to Germany, nor be used in the manufacture of goods which are for export to Germany.

"The first of these was the Netherlands Oversea Trust, which was so sucessful that similar associations were formed in other countries:

"In Denmark, the Danish Merchants Guild.

"In Switzerland, the Societe de Surveillance Suisse.

"Goods can now be exported from this country practically under license only, and such licenses are usually granted if the goods are consigned to these associations.

"Agreements have been made with many shipping lines under which their ships are allowed to go forward even if they have contraband on board or are carrying goods which our authorities suspect are for the enemy, on their undertaking to return such goods to this country for the prize court or to retain them in a neutral country until after the war.

"Bunker coal from any port in the British empire is refused to neutral ships unless they comply with certain conditions which insure that the goods they carry do not go to the enemy.

The Skinner Scheme

"Then there is the Skinner scheme. This is a scheme which was suggested by Mr. Skinner, the American Consul-General in London. It is this:

"A department has been opened in the British Embassy at Washington to which an American exporter can go and give particulars of the nature and amount of the goods he desires to export, and also the name of the consignee. The department will at once cable here to the contraband committee, who will cable him whether his goods would pass the blockade or not, and thus he can decide whether to ship them. If he ships the goods the papers are marked accordingly, and some American lines will now only take goods which have passed the Skinner scheme.

"It has been found that since the war broke out certain neutral countries have been importing a vastly increased amount of certain goods beyond their pre-war and normal requirements, and unless they were formerly importing large quantities of these goods from Germany and Austria there is an overwhelming presumption that they were imported for the purpose of re-export to Germany, and there is no doubt that this was done on a large scale.

"To avoid this the system of rationing has been adoted under which the import of a given article into a neutral country is limited to the amount of its true domestic requirements, it is a very fair system, allowing as it does any neutral to carry on its own legitimate trade and to supply its own wants.

In Excess of 'Ration'

"You will note thus that it may happen that when you apply to the War Trade Department for a license to export certain articles to neutral countries it may be refused, not because there is any doubt in regard to your consignee, but for the reason that the country has already been supplied with the rationed amount of such goods.

"I would point out to you that the net result of all these arrangements, instituted by the British Government so that the blockade of Germany will interfere as little as possible with neutrals, are so framed that if any exporter has goods held up or put in the prize court he has only himself to blame, and if any one doing business with these neutral countries will only comply with the requirements I have outlined to you he runs practically no risk of his goods being held up with all the consequent loss of time and money.

"The British Government are of course determined to enforce the blockade with absolute rigidness and strictness, but at the same time they are always prepared to consider any reasonable complaints from neutrals arising out of such enforcement, and I believe that the system which has now been developed is to well thought out and working so smoothly that there is or can be hardly any cause for complaint."

McCLURE PREDICTS WAR WILL LAST TWO YEARS

Says, After Studying the British, All Talk of Peace Efforts Now Is Idiotic

London, August 4.—S. S. McClure, who was detained twenty-four hours by the British on his arrival at Liverpool ten days ago, but was allowed to land later, has reached London after a stay at a watering resort. He said today that the British authorities assured him the only reason they stopped him was that they wanted to ascertain, in view of his activities last Winter in Germany, exactly what he expected to do here.

"I explained I wanted to see the British people and write my impressions of England and how she was standing the strain of war," said Mr. McClure, "so they let me come here, and I am going to stay a month writing things for my paper in New York.

"I have called upon one or two British officials and talked with lots of private individuals. The impression I get is that Britain is firmly bent on carrying on the war to the end intent on victory. I have found a wonderful spirit and profound determination among the British. They have done an amazing thing in accumulating with the allies a fighting strength that is as strong as Germany's was at the start of the war. What it took Germany forty years to do the Allies accomplished in twenty-four months.

"This war is going to be a struggle to the bitter end, with the strongest force victorious. The side that is gradually pounded down until it weakens is the one that is going to lose. This British military machine today is equally as good as Germany's, with all of Germany's long years of training conscripts. Britain does not show what horrors war has made among its men. The women do not show their true feelings as you see them on the streets. They are brave while their hearts are wrung with grief.

"The way Britain has organized every ounce of her strength, both military and industrial, for war has been a wonderful achievement. The organization of the munitions plants, with the women taking the part of men, is something that never seemed possible two years ago.

"All talk of peace efforts now is pure idiocy. Ford's peace expedition was a sheer phantasm. Before it ever landed at Stockholm it had been discredited. Although I was a member of it, I only went for the fun of the thing. I wanted the trip to Europe to see how things were going. Any one who sees the deep determination of the British to carry the war to the bitter finish realizes how futile it is to think of peace now. To my mind it will take two years to wind the war up, and the bitterest phase of the struggle is now at hand."

Dealers Do Not Expect Advance In Car Prices

Upward Trend Is Near End Unless Surprise Comes

With material and labor both costing more, it was predicted at the beginning of the year that the new season would show a decided advance in the prices of cars. The cost of material in some lines was more than double, and the cost of labor increased by not less than 10 per cent, it was estimated. Soon after the opening of the 1916 season the first announcement of an increase in price was made. Others followed. The table on this page shows that since January 1 twenty-three companies have made advances in price, in some cases only one model being affected, in others all the models of the given company; but in no instances were the additions large compared with the old price of the car. The greatest increase was $250, and the car concerned here had previously sold for $2,500. In several instances $200 was added to the price of cars selling above $2,250. Some cars listed from $1,300 up to $2,000 were put up $100 in price. On the lower priced automobiles the advances ranged from $5 to $35.

The announcement of 1917 models has not in the main been marked by new increases in prices. The opinion of automobile dealers asked about the subject last week is that no decided advance in prices is to be expected unless some unusual change of conditions should occur.

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World War And Religion; Bishop Of London's Views

By Edward Marshall

UNDOUBTEDLY the most picturesque non-military figure in England during these war days is a distinguished clergyman, the Right Rev. A. F. Winnington Ingram, Bishop of London. He is the church militant incarnate, and has been ever since the war began. A great novelist might make him the venerable hero of one of the most fascinating psychological studies of war born emotion ever written.

He has stirred the clergy of the empire to the fighting pitch, sending hundreds of them, most of them as fighters, to the front. All creeds and decent classes love him; sham, clerical or otherwise, intensely fears him.

A visit to his fine old residence rarely finds him without some cleric in uniform as a companion. He himself, despite his sixty-eight years, has made many, many journeys to the trenches, both of France and Flanders, and has preached scores of sermons to the troops, not only within the sound but within the range of gunfire.

It has been my privilege to listen to his sermons more than once, and his Christmas sermon in St. Paul's, London, which, at just about that time, undoubtedly had been marked as an especial target for Zeppelin bombs, although none ever hit it, was perhaps the most intensely stirring discourse that I ever heard. When he gave me the card for a special sitting in the cathedral he explained to me that it would place me between a blind peer and a lame duchess. The peer proved to be Lord de Ramsay, who while a prisoner in Germany was forced by his captors to work daily at cleaning sinks.

To the old and fiery Bishop this is a holy war, which must be won by the Allies if the cause of right and of religion is to triumph in the world. The day before I heard him preach the last time he told me this, and just as I was preparing to go to France, while I sat in the Athenæum Club in London talking with Sir William Osler, greatest of the world's surgeons, he told me so again, his face glowing, as he spoke with the sunburn of another journey in the open of the fighting country and his heart fired by freshened indignation born of new horrors he had witnessed.

To arrange with the Bishop of London for a set interview is an easy matter, but to carry the plan through seems to be an impossibility, for interruptions either by visiting clerics in uniform off for the front (perhaps to preach, but far more probably to fight) are certain. In the following quoted paragraphs, therefore, I am giving bits fom several conversations, linked in this article but not in actuality, and others have been elaborated out of sermons he has preached in St. Paul's or in some minor edifice, or, more probably, in the actual fighting field, to congregations of men grimy with trench mud, stirred by battle spirit, listening during lulls of gunfire and in the presence of the peril of imminent and dreadful death. On sentence, as he spoke it to me in his plain residence, still rings in my ears, more because of the manner of its speaking than because of its impressiveness of wording. He did not cast it fiercely at me as he sometimes throws his word at listening soldiers, but thrust it at me very grimly, very solemnly, as if it might be somewhat of the nature of a new declaration of faith, made necessary by unprecedented times.

"I," said he, "a man of peace and a Bishop of the God of Peace, regard this war as worthy and as necessary.

"I believe that God is on the side of the Allies and that our struggle is a holy one.

"We are fighting, not for our own profit, not for the extension of the British Empire or of the French Republic or the Russian domain or for augmented power or territory for any one of our Governments, but for the freedom of the world.

"At this late day I cannot discuss the causes of the war's beginnings," he went on. "The reasons which keep us thrust into it, determined upon victory, no matter what the cost may be, are so very clear to me that I cannot think that any intelligent American can fail to understand them.

"I, as one who tries to be a Christian and to be charitable to all men, without regard to nationality or creed or station, who endeavors to see both sides and the good in the contentions even of antagonists, believe the failure of the Allies, which I regard as utterly impossible, would be the heaviest blow which could fall upon humanity.

"Religious men and women, wherever they may be, must, I believe, agree with me almost universally, for during years past Germany, out of her own mouth, has cried to me and to every thinking Christian that her dominance as a world power would mean, wherever it was felt, a defiance of Christianity. The methods she has followed in this war have been defiant of Christianity. To my mind it is absolutely clear that the victory of Germany would mean the domination of the world by the pagan idea.

"It has been a pagan war which Germany has fought and it would be a pagan peace which would come after the success of pagan arms.

"I do not, I will not believe, and, I am thankful to say, nothing in the miltary situation makes it reasonable for me to believe, that such a victory is possible. The Christian idea, not the pagan, will live dominant.

"The Christian idea includes chivalrous treatment of women, kindness toward and the right development of children, responsible regard for weaker people, of however humble station, as well as respectful because fearful regard for powerful nations; the Christian idea involves honor in national and international relationships as surely as it involves honesty in dealings between individual men.

"In other words Christianity means freedom. Freedom is a part of it.

"The role which the Allies play in this great war is that of an organized power struggling for the freedom of the race, which must be free if it is to progress and which must progress if it is to work out its best destinies. Thus freedom becomes holy and a war for freedom is a holy war. Peace is admirable; it is desirable above most things; but there is at least on thing which ranks it in desirability and that one thing is freedom.

"I have not been a mere long distance student of this war. I have seen it close at hand. I have fired no shots in it, but I have urged other men to do so and have stood near to those who have. I have visited this war, somewhat in my vocational capacity as a man of God striving to give comfort and encouragement to those fighting the battles of God, but, also, somewhat in the capacity of a student, anxious to see what the alchemy of warfare is making of humanity engaging in it. The awful records show what this alchemy has done to some of our antagonists.

"But I have not been disappointed in the results of all this study of the war's results among the men who I believe are fighting on the righteous side. They feel the righteousness of their great cause, they are stimulated by it, they are made better by their efforts.

"They strive to overcome their enemies, but they strive honorably and according to the rules which humanity has laid down for fighting men. They have not degenerated, as their opponents have degenerated, into men willing to be led into unspeakable assaults upon the weak, the defenceless and the non-combatant.

"Nothing but the outcry of humanity induced Germany to cease what plainly were designed attacks upon the churches in the fighting zone. The men of the Allies have felt no antagonism toward religion which would induce them to aim cannon at cathedrals, but on the other hand surely have felt, as one result of the great combat, a distinct urge toward religion.

"The man whose participation in a supreme struggle in which his life is pitted against the lives of his antagonists leads him to loftier ideals than those which hitherto have governed him gains from the experience even if he loses in the battle; the man whose participation in such a struggle leads him to the abandonment of all ideals save the false theory that might is right and that the lives and properties of others are to be stolen by armed men with impunity and even glory loses by it, whether he be victor or be vanquished."

I asked the Bishop what he conceived to be the opportunity and duty of the neutral Christian world at a time when such tremendous sacrifices are being made by those engaged in combat for what have been regarded as the ideals of civilization.

"The voice of neutral people should be raised in protest," he declared with fervor. "I do not hold that Americans should fight with us because a few of their fellow coun-

(Continued on Page 10)

The Speech That Helped Put Rumania In The War ◎ By M. Take Jonesco

THE following is part of a remarkable speech delivered in the Rumanian Chamber of Deputies last December by M. Take Jonesco, former Prime Minister, appealing to his countrymen to enter the war on the side of the Entente Allies. He spoke as the Leader of the Minority. His speech throws much light on Balkan politics. That it was effective is shown by Rumania's action of last week:

GENTLEMEN, the debates on the Address (from the throne) this year, both in the Senate and in the Chamber, are without precedent in the history of our Parliament, and very probably will never be paralleled.

In all our long history there has never been a time of greater gravity, or one richer in possibilities, or one more overwhelming for us by its very grandeur, than the time through which the world is now passing; and naturally it affects us too, affects us more closely indeed than it affects others.

In circumstances like these the customary forms of ordinary life are too restricted to include the debates necessary to the occasion.

What, for instance, is this Parliamentary form habitually associated with the debates on the Address? Simply a contest between parties; a race to obtain power, which is the sole means we have whereby we may put our ideas into execution; a competition before public opinion, with exaggeration, on the one side as on the other, of errors committed and of promises made as to activity in the future: a contest in which one set of men strives to vanquish another set of men within one and the same country.

Of what significance is all this, in presence of the tremendous events that are happening around us? How small, how paltry, how inadequate all the formulae we are compelled to employ in consulting among ourselves upon the greatest decisions the Rumanian race has ever been called on to take, in events the consequences of which may be such that the man capable of realising them all has not yet been born!

In other countries the result of this exceptional gravity in the situation has been that normal life has burst out of its frame. Thus, in Belgium you have seen how Vandervelde, the Socialist leader, took his place in a Catholic Government, and how King Albert relied on his word when opposing the miserable invasion of the Fatherland. And so in France, where we behold side by side such men as Combes and the Catholic Cochin; where in the same Government sit the erstwhile Moderates with a downright Socialist like Guesde.

And we have seen the same thing even in fortunate England, defended against invasion by the sea—England, the very home of party politics, where today on the same Ministerial Benches are to be found Unionists, Liberals, and Labor members.

National Government

I am anxious that this statement of mine should not be construed into an invitation in the direction of the famous idea of government by everyone: of that National Government with which we have been so much reprpached, as being the hidden object of our internal troubles, for troubles of any other sort there have never been; never was opposition calmer in its acts than this opposition of ours. I must, then, make a digression on the subject of National Government.

Gentlemen, at a certain moment during the war the Prime Minister asked my advice—I do not say he would have been compelled to follow it—as to the utility of a National Government. This was immediately after the death of King Carol. The Prime Minister asked me if it would not be advisable that the new reign should start in the comparative tranquillity that might be brought about by the suppression of party conflict. I replied that at the moment I believed a National Government to be both unnecessary and impossible.

Unnecessary, because our grave pre-occupations over the external question had, in fact, put an end to party antagonism, and had consequently secured for the new Sovereign a period of relative calm for the opening of his reign.

Impossible, because the inclusion in the Government of those of us who had spoken with so much energy in favor of a warlike policy might be regarded as being in the nature of a provocation.

And if, gentlemen, I have on several occasions desired that we should join in the war, if I still desire it today, I have never desired that the momentous hour should depend on any governmental combination, but rather on other political calculations superior to combinations of this kind.

But when the Prime Minister came to ask my opinion as to the utility of a National Government he had in his mind the remembrance of a decision at which we had both arrived.

In January, 1912, when we were considering the existing situation together—I must apologise for this revelation, which, however, has in it nothing embarrassing to either of us—at the moment when we saw the fall of the Carp Government to be inevitable, and when, naturally, we were greatly concerned as to what was about to happen, since we it was who had led the campaign against the Carp Government, we asked ourselves, among other things: If Rumania were to go to war what would be the most prudent way to make it?

And we agreed that in any big and serious war that Rumania might have to conduct it would be preferable that she should conduct hostilities with all of us at the helm, and not simply those who should find themselves by chance in power at a certain moment.

It was for that reason that when, in 1913, the hour struck when we were obliged to go to war, I did all that lay in my power—history will decide whether I did my utmost or not—to make National Government a reality. I desired a really National Government because I believed that we were not entering Bulgaria simply for military manoeuvers, but to make war, for we did not cross the Danube simply to snatch a piece of territory; no, we crossed the Danube with the conviction that but for us Bulgaria would there and then have crushed the Greeks and the Servians; and although we could accept a great and powerful Bulgaria as our neighbor, it was impossible to accept as neighbor a Bulgaria which had beaten Turks, Greeks, and Servians one after the other, and must therefore have inevitably been hostile to us, and would have sought to win fresh laurels at our expense.

Here, gentlemen, I close the episode of the National Government.

The Dawn of a New World

Shall we inquire, gentlemen, what is the meaning of that which is happening around us? Is this merely a war like all other wars? Is it just one of those numberless historical incidents which at first sight seem to be important, but, as one realises later, were of no more than passing interest? Or are we indeed face to face with one of those great upheavals which, occurring but rarely, make the end of one world and the beginning of another?

Contemporaries, gentlemen, seldom realise the importance of the events amid which they live. In their wars they count the thousands of the slain, the millions of money lost; but rarely do they take into account the far-off consequences of these events, obliged as they are by the necessities of life to go on living their everyday existence amidst the tragedy all around.

Those who lived in the time of Jesus Christ had no idea of how the history of humanity was to be affected by the coming of Christianity.

During the barbaric invasions nobody took into account what transformations they involved. Nobody knew that therefrom might result the death of civilisation for a thousand years. If people had realised the meaning of these things they would have made better defence against them. At the time of the French Revolution people had no idea of the tremendous consequences it was to bring, of the far distance they would reach. Today, gentlemen, I think we are confronted, not with an ordinary war which will simply involve a certain changing of frontiers, with things, after that, very much as they were before. We are faced by a catastrophe involving the whole of the human race; we have before our eyes the declining twilight of one world, preceding the dawn of another and a new world.

M. Carp the other day in his fine speech, tried to cut up this great tragedy into slices. He was at pains to unravel the thread of this wholesale conflict of humanity, and in it he discovered a case of France versus Germany, a case of Germany versus England, a case of Germany versus Russia, and I know not how many cases in addition! And to each he ascribed some small, ephemeral cause.

France is working miracles which have won our admiration, and she offers to the world the spectacle of a people held to be "flighty," transformed into a people the most determined that ever was—and all for the sake of recovering the lost provinces! Germany is making her efforts merely in order to create a colonial dominion. England can show to the rest of the world her four millions of volunteers, enrolled for that military service which has hitherto despised, unassailed in any quarter, is spending hundreds of millions and risking the Empire she has built up after centuries of sacrifice, simply to avoid the rivalry of Germany, which she could have done in so many other ways!

No, gentlemen. So narrow a view of things cannot be true. When a large number of nations consent to make the sacrifices that are now being made with so much firmness, with such lightness of heart, and with so great a determination not to stop short of victory—a victory which shall crush their adversaries—then there must inevitably be working beneath all this something still more profound, something more than a question of colonies, something more than a matter of commercial rivalry, something more than that which is involved in fourteen thousand square meters of Alsace-Lorraine. And there is some thing else. Here we have the last fight made by the forces of reaction against the principle of national sovereignty, both in its internal and external relations.

A Universal Hegemony

And note, gentlemen, how grave is the problem with which humanity is faced today! You see Italy, instead of accepting a gratuitous increase of territory, throwing herself of her own free will into the horrors of war. And it is not alone the peoples of Europe who are throbbing with excitement today. Have you never asked yourselves what these new nations are doing in the great conflict—the young Republics founded by the Anglo-Saxons across the ocean? Why is it that we see Canada, Australia, New Zealand enrolling from 7 to 8 per cent of their populations as volunteers for the front? Is it for love of the Mother country? Sentiment does not move humanity to such a degree as that.

How is it the conscience of the United States of America has become uneasy? Out of love for England? Nothing of the sort, gentlemen. To attack Great Britain has always been recognised as a safe and popular note by orators in the United States: it is known as "twisting the British lion's tail." Why, then, is it disturbed, this democracy of a hundred million souls, engaged in making the most glorious experiment imaginable: the creation of a civilisation without prejudices, with no class distinctions, with no monarchy, no militarism, no hindrance of any sort—a civilisation based solely on nationalist sovereignty carried to its extremist limits?

M. A. C. Couza.—There you have a very dangerous theory.

M. Take Jonesco.—Why, gentlemen? This entire movement can have but one explanation, namely, that we are confronted with a transformation of the human race, a transformation which expresses itself in the form of a general massacre. It is a struggle between two worlds, and we shall see which of the two will succeed in obtaining the mastery. Were it otherwise, this war would not be possible, and it would not be waged with the fury that distinguishes it from all others.

Gentlemen, the truth is that in this war, which was most certainly provoked by the Germans, we see the last attempt made by a single people to secure for itself a universal hegemony.

If the German soldier were to win today, the first result would be that the same military force, which is the greatest in the world, would also be the greatest naval force, and there would be no more independence, no more liberty for anyone in the world, not even for the great American democracy. On the day when one and the same State had domination not only on land, but also on sea—the day when the Roman Empire should be reconstituted in conformity with the affirmation once made by the Emperor William, that the hour would come when all men would be happy to call themselves German, just as formerly each exclaimed joyously Civis romanus sum—then the free life of each one of us would be at an end.

Well, and what is the basis of this attempt that is being made? Is it founded on some higher state of civilisation? Is it justified by a superiority of such a nature that it should have the right to dominate the whole world, with the rest of us content to run behind the conqueror in his triumphal car?

What is there in the assets of Germany to set against the extraordinary productions of our neo-Latin civilisation? One thing alone there is that is characteristic in Germanic culture, and that is its political organisation, which to us is a riddle.

How is it possible to reconcile an ultra-modern economic organisation with a political organisation dating from the Middle Ages? How reconcile a teaching so generalised, a material well-being so highly developed, with a political system which enables one man to declare "My will is the highest law," or "I owe my power not to the assent of the German people but solely to the Divine mission with which I have been entrusted on earth"

Such are the characteristics of German civilisation, of the far-famed Kultur. And, gentlemen, that springs, unhappily, from the manner in which the unity of Germany was formed.

If this German unity had sprung from the Liberal movement of 1848, a great new nation would have been added to the existing Liberal nations of Europe. But German unification is the product of Prussian "caporalism," with regard to which a very intelligent German holding a high position remarked to me five or six months ago: "You are right, all you say is true; there is nothing more antipathetic than Prussian 'caporalism;' but it is invincible, and we are forced to accept it just as we accept the Deluge, or the locust, just as we accept, in fact, all the ills that Fate may send us."

But, gentlemen, that is not the fact. While M. Diamandy was speaking of the Battle of the Marne someone replied that it was just an engagement like any other. To which I retort: It was not a battle, it was an historic moment, it was the proof that even the brute force of "caporalism," in a State in which one man can proclaim that the highest law is his own will, may be vanquished by the armies of a democratic Republic wherein abuse of liberty was mistaken by fools for moral decline and loss of virtue.

How Did The War Arise?

And now, gentlemen, how did the war originate? What was the state of things before this war, before—shall I call it—this human earthquake?

After the French Revolution two new dogmas came into the light: One was national sovereignty in the internal life of all States, the other was a like supremacy in international relations. One after another, all the races, so far as was compatible with the state of their civilisation, adopted this novel doctrine, and one after another those forces which stood in contradiction thereto everywhere declined; and, furthermore, national sovereignty transported into international relations had succeeded in obtaining recognition and there was proclaimed the principle of nationalities.

For the principle of nationalities is simply the right of each community of men, conscious of being bound by the memories of the past, by the interests of the present, by the aspirations of their own souls, to lead a life free and without restraint, be their numbers what they may, no matter how large or how small the extent of their territory, and despite all the abuses brought about by conquest, even though centuries should have passed since that conquest, as in the case of the Magyar conquest over the Rumanians beyond the mountains.

This principle of national sovereignty leads straight to the diminution of monarchical power in those States where the forms of mediaevalism still linger. It leads to the suppression of Austria, which is a conglomeration of different peoples, having no other bond between them save the monarchy, and this a monarchy based on the ancient idea that it is not the nation that chooses its dynasty, but rather the dynasty that creates the nation.

It leads straight to the definite abolition of Turkey, of which, when it shall have disappeared, its historian must record that it will have left to humanity no memory of its more than that four-century-long domination, a domination which today—the day, as I hope, of its definite decline—crowns itself, like Nero setting fire to Rome, with the massacre of a million Armenians, slaughtered without the allies of Turkey so much as raising a finger to prevent this, the greatest ignominy of our time.

But beyond this principle of national sovereignty there was something else that was making progress in Europe. Like it or not, there is no disguising it! I mean the theory of the improvement of the material condition of the greatest number by the participation of the greatest number in the greatest part of the good things of the earth. This theory, gentlemen, was everywhere in the ascendant.

This was the atmosphere we all breathed, some with satisfaction, others in spite of themselves, but we all breathed it. In face of this great movement of the new world, which would have led, if not to the final disappearance of warfare, at least and certainly to a prolonged period of peace, to an improvement in the relations between the races, to what is called a Utopia, but a Utopia in which it was necessary to have full faith, because the bluest of blue skies is essential if we are to soar, we helpless humans.

In face of this movement there had nevertheless remained one State which represented its exact opposite, a State which, founded on conquest, has never hesitated to proclaim the right, of the strongest and the only right, which has embraced to the point of frenzy the worship of brute force, which regards as a mere sentimentalist, as one useless in political life, anyone who should dare to speak of justice, of law, of respect for one's signature, for all that constitutes the moral treasure of us neo-Latins.

And something else had happened in Europe. By great good fortune it chanced that on the throne of another land, which also is an autocratic land, where likewise the will of a single man settles everything, there was found another dreamer, a Nicholas, but a Nicholas who, instead of trying to play the part of Nicholas I.—who, as you know, was the gendarme of European reaction, and in 1848 went so far as to save the Habsburgs solely in obedience to the principle of *l'ordre prime tout*—actually proposed the limitation of armaments, which means a diminution of human suffering, or, in other words, a step in the direction of Justice. This man is Nicholas II.

And who was it that opposed this idea, gentlemen? Was it England, on whom day by day Austrians and Germans call down Divine punishment because they say she provoked the war? Was it England, who had nothing to gain by the war, and everything to lose? Was it she who opposed the restriction of armaments? No, the opposition came from Germany! And thus humanity, instead of advancing towards disarmament, marched straight towards the madness of armaments unlimited, so that it became evident either that thrones must be overturned or that, in order to make an end of the old world once and for all, blood must flow like water, and the victims be numbered by millions.

How Will The War End?

And if such is the meaning of the war now raging, how can it be supposed that it can end with the customary peace, the sort of peace in which so many gold-laced, decorated plenipotentiaries will discuss a lot of nothings around a green cloth Can one imagine that it will end like a duel with button-tipped foils, in which the swordsman hit exclaims *"Touche!"* and after shaking hands and putting the weapons in their case, the two adversaries go off and drink to each other's health?

No, gentlemen, today it is a war of nations rather than a war of armies; the conscience of all the races is awakened; this war must and will go on until one of the two sides shall have been crushed in such a manner that the victor shall be able to impose his rule upon the vanquished. No other peace will be acceptable to the nations.

If Germany is victorious her rule will be the rule of the mailed fist, the reign of a single people chosen by God; if the others win—and win they will—the law they will impose will be the law of justice, in order that the whole world may enjoy the benefits of civilisation.

Such is the problem. But you will ask me: "What! Is Germany to disappear?" Who can imagine any such thing? It is Austria that might and should vanish away.

Austria ought to have disappeared long ago. When she has vanished from sight a general sigh of relief will be heard; everyone will be glad that at last she has paid the price of centuries of wickedness, for you may search the pages of her history through and through, and you will not find that she has done good to anyone of any sort, while many and many have been the sufferers from her treachery and her brutality. What would I not give to anyone who should point out to me a single good action ever done by this Monarchy?

And things being as they are, gentlemen, can you doubt on which side victory will rest? I forget who it was said just now that it was childish to introduce the idea of morality into international politics.

How slight must be his acquaintance with the philosophy of history! Individuals, like peoples, pay the price of the offences they commit against morality. In the one case punishment follows immediately, in the other case it is delayed; but there would be no order in the universe, life would be without value, were it not that we have the conviction of the existence of a moral law above us.

Neutrality

And if, gentlemen, the problem is as I see it; if the events through which we are passing are as I have attempted to describe them, how can one talk of neutrality? Is there a single State throughout the world which will not be affected, which will not be transformed by the results of this war? No, gentlemen, there is not one. But note this difference: There are some States which will suffer from the consequences of the war without power to have their say, because they let their sword rust in its scabbard; others there are which, while suffering no less severely from the effects of the conflict, will at least have a hearing: their utterance will be either that of the conqueror, who decides, or that of the vanquished, who, having done his duty, may rightly claim the respect of the victor.

But the man who supposes that we can remain untouched in the midst of this convulsion is simply hiding the truth from himself. Untouched? No. But it might well happen that others decided on our fate without troubling to consult us. Therein lies the whole difference between the policy of neutrality and the policy of action.

I have heard talk of yet another course of political action, that which M. Stelian termed the policy of the carrion crow; others have styled it the policy of the hyena. That is the policy which traffics with the one side and with the other, deceiving both, which lies in wait watching for its opportunity, unhampered by any sort of moral guidance, without inquiring in which direction its duty lies, knowing nought of the demands of honor, and, according to the turn of the scales this way or that, would induce you—even you—to administer the *coup de grace* to the expiring combatant, in order the more conveniently to rifle his pockets.

Political action of this kind is not only unworthy of a people which has displayed so many virtues throughout the centuries, but, believe me, it is a stupid policy for the reason that it never succeeds. When the universe has been turned upside-down, as now, when so many sacrifices have been patiently endured, you may be sure the victors and the vanquished—knowing full well that others have been lurking in the darkness like hyenas—will in the end clasp hands like brave men, who respect one another, and the punishment will be for the cowards.

Gentlemen, I know of cases in which, in normal circumstances, this hyena-like policy may have been pursued, but I know of no case in history in which a nation has announced beforehand that it intended to play the hyena's part. That is the height of incapacity, combined with the height of immorality.

And as regards ourselves. Do you not realise the perils of such a policy for us Rumanians, a policy which, I feel convinced, is not the policy of the Government? It cannot be, for Rumania is incapable of producing a

(Continued on Page 9)

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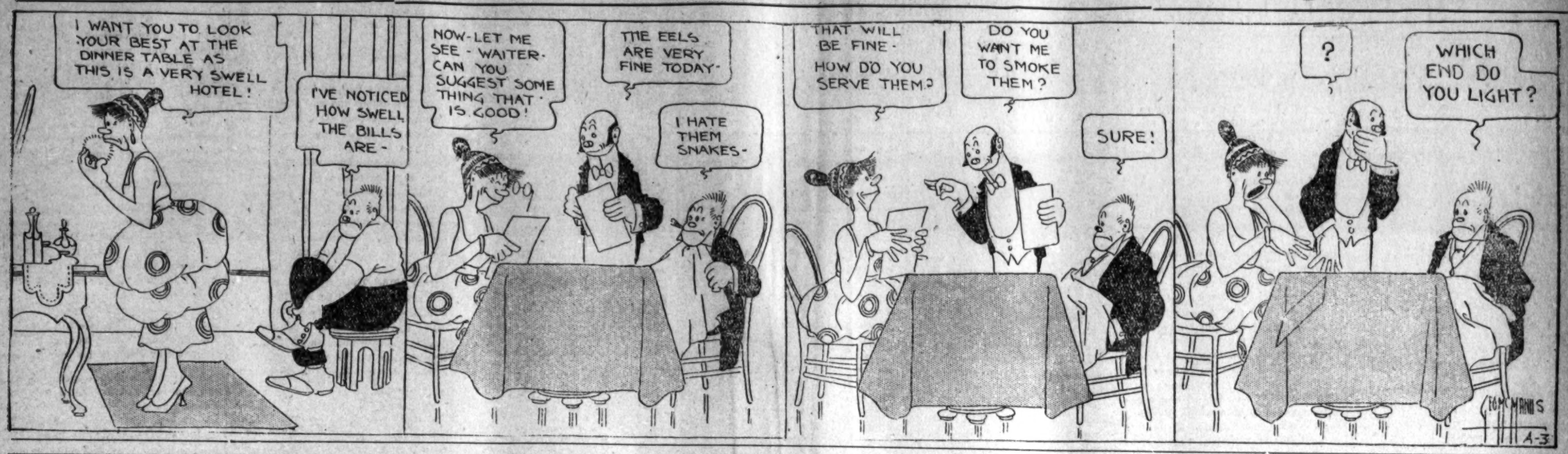
Bringing Up Father

By George McManus


I WANT YOU TO LOOK YOUR BEST AT THE DINNER TABLE AS THIS IS A VERY SWELL HOTEL!
I'VE NOTICED HOW SWELL THE BILLS ARE -
NOW-LET ME SEE - WAITER- CAN YOU SUGGEST SOME THING THAT IS GOOD!
THE EELS ARE VERY FINE TODAY-
I HATE THEM SNAKES-
THAT WILL BE FINE - HOW DO YOU SERVE THEM?
DO YOU WANT ME TO SMOKE THEM?
SURE!
?
WHICH END DO YOU LIGHT?
GEO MCMANUS
A-3

The Speech That Helped Put Rumania In The War

(Continued from Page 8)

Government which should adopt methods of so base a kind.

The material danger of such a policy would also be grave. It has been said that in times like these, when men are dying by millions, when all the virtues have been revived, when there is being written in letters of blood an epic without a parallel, the proper role of the statesmen is to be a thoroughgoing realist, to take no account of emotions or of sentiments, just as though life consisted of nothing but calculations, as though it was not, above all, controlled by the passions of men.

At the Cost of Hungary

Let it be so, gentlemen! Even accepting the basis of calculation, the policy would be a mistaken one, since it is impossible for us to expand except at the cost, not of Austria properly so-called—that corpse full-ready for a successor!—but of Hungary. In spite of all our hostility towards the Hungarian people, we here are bound to recognise that they are most remarkably endowed with vital energy, patriotic force, and the power of recovery.

Gentlemen, our aggrandisement could only be secured at the expense of Hungary, and the dismemberment of Hungary is no light matter. The Western nations' cherish traditions about the Hungarians. The Hungarians have been credited with being the only nation in the East of Europe in the possession of liberal institutions. Even today the Hungarians retain a degree of support in the West, and M. Diamandy, whom I see opposite, was obliged, in the course of his journey, to combat the intrigues of the Hungarian Independence Party.

M. G. Diamandy.—That is perfectly true.

M. Take Jonesco.—The Hungarians, gentlemen, might very easily say:—"If the Rumanians were to adopt the hyena policy, it would be ourselves—the Hungarians—who could be of service to the conquerors, whoever they prove to be—as a sentinel against Russia if Germany won the day, as a sentinel against Germany if Russia emerged victorious." And, possibly, they might rely on other circumstances in which history has involved us Rumanians, and use them to promote intrigues against us, and to create the belief that the world should not entertain too sanguine hopes of our being an effective sentinel against Germany, at all events during the next fifty years. I do not press the point; there is no use in doing so.

Thus, gentlemen, there are only two policies open to us. One is the policy of national instinct. The other is the policy supported in this House by M. Carp and M. Stere.

Policy of National Instinct

Gentlemen, I will examine the policy of national instinct independently of any other consideration. I will not stay to consider whether the Rumanians, whose title to nobility is that they are a Latin people, could find themselves opposed to the Latins engaged in the war today.

I will not ask myself whether the Rumanians, who owe to the majority of the states forming the Quadruple Alliance a deep debt of profound gratitude, and who owe to the Double Alliance nothing whatever but tribulation, could be capable of doing violence to their heartfelt sympathies and of furnishing a second example of ingratitude. These are sentimental considerations. Neither will I occupy myself with the question whether it is possible for a State like ours to draw its sword by the side of those who have begun the war with the destruction of immortal Servia, and by that ultimatum which with the change of only a few words, might have been addressed to ourselves also. If it is possible that we should achieve unity and gain aggrandisement at the price of an infamy, I will not deal with this question. I am dealing, gentlemen, with interests. I accept that. We are living in the days of interests. Let us take our stand on the ground of interests.

Well, as for myself, if I asked myself what is the best thing to do, I should answer: the first thing you must consult is the instinct of the nation.

This instinctive policy is not a whim, and it is not a blunder. No, gentlemen, it is based on a primordial fact, a fact as primordial as the right to live. Every people has a right to live its own life, its full life, with all that belongs to it, for in this way only can it also create a civilisation of its own, which enters into the harmonious circle of other civilisations.

This right every people feels to be the primordial and essential right, and that is why the Rumanian people has always understood, sometimes perhaps unconsciously, but at others with an absolutely conscious realisation, that for a thousand years back a problem has stood between it and the Hungarians; either the Hungarians are to occupy the heights of the Carpathians, and from that position to dominate us, or we are to establish ourselves in the citadel of Transylvania and from that position to dominate the plains of Hungary. There is no third possibility.

For a thousand years the problem has faced us in this form, for a thousand years it has been present to our minds; but naturally those who have directed the State have viewed it in relation to the forces at our disposal.

We have not been a State of Don Quixotes, but neither have we been a State of men without perception and feeling. Every man of us—from the village schoolmaster with his map of Trajan's Dacia, with his roll of Rumanian lands lying under foreign domination, up to our statemen—yes, even on the day that they signed the treaty which bound us to Austria—every man of us had engraved on his heart in letters of fire the words "Ardeal," and "Union of the Nation!"

A Talk With Banffy

Do not imagine, gentlemen, that the Hungarians harbour the smallest doubt as to this. In January, 1896, I had a conversation with Baron Banffy, who was then Prime Minister of Hungary. I myself had just fallen from power, and it was asserted that during my tenure of office—from 1891 till 1895—I had, unknown to the Cabinet (I was even blamed for it!), in some way supported the national movement beyond the Carpathians. I have always denied the charge, and I deny it again today. I will explain myself on the day when I see in this House the representatives of the Transmontane territory added to our number. But, gentlemen, one of my colleagues in the Government said to me at that time with a polite cynicism—"Two provinces, have given you a facer! You flattered yourself that we should conquer the Bukovina and Transylvania. No conquest at all has been forthcoming!"

Naturally, the report of these things travelled as far as Budapest, and Banffy wished to make the acquaintance of the fallen Minister who had had the audacity to assist the national movement. The first word of the Hungarian statesman was, "Never tell me, M. Jonesco, that you don't want to take Transylvania!" I replied—"No, I can't tell you that because, if I did, you would think me either a liar or a a cur. I do want to take Transylvania, but I know that I cannot."

When my turn came I said to him—"Neither will you tell me that you don't want to get to the Black Sea!"

And he answered—"I do want to, but I cannot."

And we consulted together to see if we could discover a *modus vivendi*.

The Ultimate Object

I remarked to you, gentlemen, that, in regard to this subject, there has never been the smallest doubt in the mind of anybody. Now I will give you an example of what was said on the point some time ago in our House—naturally with modesty. In 1893 M. Stourdza had inaugurated a campaign for a Roumanian intervention in favour of the Roumanians of Ardeal. At the moment I do not discuss the political aspect, for that would drag us into internal politics, and it is far from my intention to weaken the country by a discussion of our past political quarrels. M. Stourdza had said then—"When the Rumanians who live outside the Kingdom have been suppressed and crushed, our hour, too, will sound, and very soon!"

And he added—"Nobody in this Kingdom thinks of the conquest of Transylvania, because the forces necessary for such an enterprise are lacking to us, because such an enterprise, if it were possible, would bring about the destruction of Austria-Hungary, because such a destruction would be unfavorable to Rumanian interests, because it would involve a general disturbance in Europe."

M. Stourdza's words seemed to me an abdication, and in 1894 I made bold, speaking from my place as a Minister, to speak as follows:—"If it is an extraordinary thing to raise a question like that in the Rumanian Parliament, it is even more extraordinary to hear a statesman fix the frontiers of this country for all time, and declare today, in 1893, the limits to which the aspirations of the Rumanian race may attain in the centuries to come.

Of a truth, gentlemen, our educational Leagues, our concern for the Rumanians on the other side of the Carpathians—all this movement implied, fundamentally, a mental reservation. It all resolved itself into a provisional attitude, destined to last just so long as the European situation which prevented us from realising our national ideal.

For our ultimate object, which was cherished in the minds of us all and made all our hearts beat, has always been the same—a union of the nation not merely intellectual but also political—our unification within the boundaries traced for us by Trajan—I mean, astride the Carpathians, and pushing out to right and left with all our power!

Has The Hour Sounded?

And now—has the hour come?

Gentlemen I should not be telling the truth if I were to say to you that I did not imagine that the hour in which the age-long dream of Rumanian people would find fulfilment would come in my lifetime.

There is among us a Member—I see him before me—who, when I returned from Athens in 1913—the crowning point of my public life—came to advise me to give up politics. He said to me: "You have proved your powers. What is there for you to do in the future?" I answered:—"If I were certain that, during the years of life which remain for me, the great problem would not come to maturity, I would retire. But although I cannot believe in its advent, I am not certain; and at the day of its coming nobody ought to be absent—no one of those who has had the good fortune—whether deserved or not—to be able, by their example and their voice to sway a section of their fellow citizens. No one can be allowed to absolve himself from discharging his duty."

The hour has come sooner than we expected. Let us rejoice at its coming! Let us rise to the greatness of the occasion!

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World War And Religion; Bishop Of London's Views

(Continued from Page 8)

trymen have been killed by an unrighteous and inhuman undersea warfare which has attacked non-combatants and women and children.

"I cannot think and do not think that the fact of some American dead will count more strongly with the average American than the fact that those of other nations have been killed as unjustifiably, as wantonly and as cruelly. What America considers, I am sure—at least, what the average American considers—is not alone crimes against America and Americans but crimes against humanity.

"It is my belief that every American who reads and thinks should regard it as his duty to speak, whenever he can find an opportunity, in protest against outrage. Neutrality is admirable, but there should be no neutrality in the minds of honest and intelligent men when the choice is between plain right and obvious wrong, no matter what course Governments, their own and others, may see fit to use as arguments of state."

"Do you believe, as an observer of this war, as a student of its causes and as a man who knows the weaknesses of human nature as well as its great strength, that permanent peace can be enforced after this war ends?" I asked.

"I think it may be if the victory is with the Allies," he replied. "But the victory must be overwhelming. Nothing else can guarantee the world tranquility.

"None of the Allies desired war, desire it now or will desire it in the future. I can speak for all of them. Surely I can speak for England. Nothing in the history of the world ever has so stunned and shocked a nation as the grim proof that she must go to war stunned her and shocked her. She could not believe that such a thing was possible.

"But she knows now, and France and Italy and Russia and surely little Belgium know now. I am sure that they will feel, even after a decisive victory, that they are placed as men would be who found themselves compelled to guard against a mad dog. This will continue as long as Germany remains insane. While a dog is mad he must be restrained by force. Cure him of his madness and one need not fear him.

"These are the fundamentals which one must consider when one thinks about the peace which must come after the great struggle has dragged on to its end."

When I asked the Bishop if he thought America should have entered the war, he thought deeply before answering.

"I can only answer after having tried to think another query out, making yours more personal. I must ask: Would I have taken what part lay open to me in this war had I been an American instead of an English Bishop?

"I am afraid that my reply may seem discourteous to you, but it is the only one which I can make with honesty. I believe that had that been the case I should have felt it a great stigma on my country that it did not play its open, active part, as Great Britain has played hers, in this battle for the freedom of the world.

"I do not feel, with many, that the United States was obligated to enter the war at the start, because she had no treaty with Belgium. But as the war progressed it rapidly became a battle between the Christian nations and the mailed fist, which, although thrust out from a nation which once was beautifully Christian, could not have been extended by one actually retaining that characteristic.

"The duty of a Christian is to do his duty, no matter what may be involved, without regard to the magnitude of sacrifice. The duty of strong nations is to do the duty of their strength toward weaker nations. The United States is strong, as England is, and Belgium was weak. In that statement lies the crux of the whole matter.

"But of course other things must be considered if we are to be judicial. I quite recognize the peculiar characteristics of the American people, drawn as they are from all the European nations and elsewhere. That complicated matters very greatly.

"I have been surprised because American as a whole did not see the situation at the start as clearly as I saw it then and still see it, but I have tried never to forget the cosmopolitan origin of your people. I have many American friends, and every one of them feels as I do. The other classes of your people I have never personally come into contact with.

"I always have believed that America loves all the things for which we fight as well we do, and I believe it yet; but there is that puzzle of your population. What will come from it? I do not know. My friendship for America is as great as ever it was, but I have been disappointed. I must be very careful not to let this trouble me too much.

"The Allies have gained greatly through America's efficiency as a manufacturing nation and her capacity as a storehouse nation. Perhaps we should be satisfied with that."

I asked the Bishop if the war, in his opinion, had done anything to break down Christianity in England.

"On the contrary, it has done the opposite," he answered. "It so definitely has brought out the spirit of self-sacrifice in the nation as a whole and in the hearts of a majority of the nation's people as individuals that England now continually witnesses spectacles more morally and spiritually satisfactory than have been often placed before her during the last one hundred years.

"In the minds of many thousand Englishmen is the conviction that our nation now is being used as a weapon in God's hands. These men and women know that the nations which sank the Lusitania, which betrayed and ravaged Belgium and stood by while 250,000 Armenians were done to death would not have done these things had they not lost their fear of and their faith in God. To those who think this out faith becomes more desirable than ever.

"The man who long has been a Christian and suddenly starts out to fight a righteous battle, feeling that he is a weapon in God's hands, will not become irreligious; the nation as a whole has felt a mighty spiritual uplift which must help it, not degrade it. War never emphasizes the forms of religion; to warriors fighting for the right the substance of religion must inevitably be emphasized. No; the war will not weaken the religion of Great Britain; it will strengthen it.

"To use the words of a Scotch preacher, we are fighting for the 'nailed hand against the mailed fist.'

"The mere fact that we engage in such a battle, raising for the task a volunteer army, representing, I believe, a greater proportion of our male population of fighting age than ever was represented before by volunteer fighters (save, perhaps, in the two armies of your North and South in the days of your civil war, before you found it necessary to introduce the draft) is, I think, proof positive that we are not morally deteriorating through the effects of war.

"There are those who argue that the war disproves the Christian theory through its mere occurrence. The chastisement, if it be chastisement, which has been allowed to come has been only less appalling to the side of the Allies than to that of their adversaries.

"But is it entirely chastisement? The death of Christ was not chastisement. He died for all the things for which our boys have died, although He also died for more, far more, for He was God, not man.

"He died for the salvation of the world and the remission of the sins of the whole race; but even He spoke sadly about 'drinking the cup, even He agonized in the garden while he braced His human will to drink that cup down to the very dregs.

"So from the war vast good must come, as comes indeed everything.

"You will be the gainers by it spiritually, I hope, to an even greater extent than already you have benefited in material way. National riches do not count save as they may be used for service for humanity. America has known that in the past and has spent magnificently in splendid causes. Today your gain is principally of money, but some soul gain will come out of it.

"Our gain, and that of France, has been of the most solemn, splendid character, and Russia has gained greatly. It is hard for one who, like myself, has seen the horrors of the conflict close at hand to feel convinced that any gain commensurate to them can come out of the struggle, but great gains are sure to come almost at once, while who can tell how fruitful of vast benefits for future generations the sacrifice of every man who dies in the allied lines, fighting the great fight of freedom, shall be?"

Will Build 100,000 Studebaker Cars

Ollier Says 1916 Is Sure To Break All Records In Industry

By L. J. Ollier

(*Director of Sales the Studebaker Corporation*)

If the automobile outlook for 1916 may be measured by the Studebaker situation this year is going to far outstrip any that has gone before. When we made plans for 1916 our schedule called for a production of 30,000 Studebaker cars. Later the number was raised to 75,000. And now we announce an output of 100,000 cars for the year.

This decision to produce 100,000 cars is not based on a fabric of pure guesswork, but on a definite basis of orders of factory extensions and of a greater dealer organization. Our business has reached a point now where we are able to gauge the prospects for the year, so far as sales are concerned, to a degree that was undreamed of in the automobile industry only a few years ago.

Those manufacturers who are able to sense the public demand and to comprehend what essentials the public favors most in a motor car are going to find all the business they look for during 1916. The cars that meet the people's wishes will be sold in greater numbers than ever before, simply because more and more motor cars buyers are agreeing with each other on those things that are most important to them when it comes to considering which automobile to buy.

Quality is still the order of the day, and this in spite of the fact that the prices of motor cars are much lower than they were a few years ago. The fact is, it is possible to give greater value for every dollar spent today than it was two years ago. Better cars are being produced to sell for less money.

ASK BILL

In the days before the art of printing was invented, before the first sheet of papyrus was hung out to dry, or the first clay tablet was moulded; in the days before men had learned to blazon their achievements on the hides of animals, or carve them in stone, there was an advertising medium—the Human Tongue—and it is today still the most potent medium of them all.

Many an advertising man has burned the midnight oil, and sweated blood, to insure the success of an advertising campaign; money has been poured out like water to boom a business by all the arts known to advertising and salesmanship, and yet how often the best laid plans have failed—all because the Human Tongue wouldn't wag, or, if it did, wagged the wrong way.

A theatrical manager spends $50,000 for costumes and scenery, corrals the peachiest broilers to be had, blows in a small fortune on stands and window-bills, buys half-page spreads in all the daily papers and works his press agent to a frazzle. Influenced by the gorgeous posters and clever press notices, you are on your way to the box office when you meet your friend Bill, who saw the show the night previous.

Bill says—'Rotten!'

"How was the show, Bill?" you ask. And Bill says, "Rotten!" Just one word, but one is plenty. Lithographs, newspaper ads., and press notices are forgotten. The Human Tongue has wagged—and wagged the wrong way. You wouldn't go to the show after that, if you had a free pass.

Analyze the proposition. Why is it that one word from Bill is more potent than the columns of really good advertising that headed you towards the box office? It is because Bill's expression of opinion is disinterested testimony, and all advertising is the work of special pleaders. You knew when you read the ads., that the man who paid for them wanted to sell you a ticket. You knew it wouldn't make a cent's worth of difference to Bill whether you bought a ticket or not. So Bill's word goes!

Every man is a "Bill" to some other man. The knowledge that each acquires he passes on by word of mouth. If you want a good example of oral advertising, think of the stories you have heard in your time (stories of the kind that never find their way into print), and consider how quickly the new ones become old, and how the old ones survive from generation to generation.

The salesman is in the same boat with the advertisement. He is a special pleader, not a disinterested witness. You listen while he expatiates on the merits of the articles he is trying to sell and—when he is gone—you ask Bill!

Bill Sells the Goods

Bill is the man who really sells the goods. Bill knows what's what, and money cannot influence his opinion—he is too numerous. Thousands of tongues are wagging every day, and great businesses are being built up or undermined by the multitude of Bills who, knowing the relative merits of competitive lines of business, declare the truth concerning each without favor.

Scarcely nine months ago, after testing the products of a score of breweries, Messrs. Garner, Quelch and Co. secured a special brewing of selected hops, which they put before the public under their own proprietory label—"Elephant Head" Pilsener.

All over North China; in every Club, Hotel and Bar, there you will find "Elephant Head" Beer. And wherever you find contented and delighted users of "Elephant Head" Pilsener, there you will find disinterested witnesses who testify to the merits of this excellent beer.

Bill works overtime for Messrs Garner, Quelch and Co., although he is not on their pay-roll.

TRY
GETZBEST
PEACHES
With Cream
A delicious Summer dish
Getz Bros. & Co., Inc.
Shanghai

Own a CORONA **Own a CORONA**

The Corona is a simple, sturdy, portable typewriter—designed to meet the needs of the writing public.

When travelling, your letters, reports, etc., can be neatly Coronatyped on the fastest trains and in the slowest hotels.

At home—it can be carried from room to room as easily as a book. It never mars the furniture, and can be folded up and tucked away when not in use.

In the office—it can be made just as indispensable as pen and ink, for it is a desk tool—big enough for every requirement, yet never in the way and light enough to lift in one hand.

Improved

MODEL 3

CORONA

The Personal Writing Machine for Everybody

These modern features make the Corona practical for all classes of writing from social correspondence to ordinary office work.

Universal Keyboard
Absolutely Visible Writing
Back Spacer
Two-color Ribbon
Heavy Manifolding Power
Unbreakable Aluminum Frame
Non-marring Suction Feet
Line-lock and Margin Release

The Corona is absolutely dependable. It is used by many of the largest organisations in the world, including the United States Government, and the Italian Government.

SOLE AGENTS

MARKT & CO. (Shanghai), LTD.

TYPEWRITER DEPT.

89-91 Rue Montauban.

The Personal Writing Machine **The Personal Writing Machine**

BALFOUR HAILS TURN IN TIDE OF VICTORY

British Sea Lord Says Jutland Fight Swung It For The Allies

BLOCKADE GRIP TIGHTENED

German Fleet Failed in Battle 'To Break Bars and Burst Confining Gates'

London, August 3.—The First Lord of the Admiralty, A. J. Balfour, has issued a statement for publication, in the course of which he says:

"The second anniversary of the British declaration of war provides a fitting opportunity for a brief survey of the present naval situation. The consequences, material and moral, of the Jutland battle cannot be easily overlooked; and allied diplomatist assured me that he considered it the turning point of the war.

"The tide, which had long ceased to help our enemies, began from that moment to flow strongly in our favor. This much, at least, is true that every week which has passed since the German fleet was driven, damaged, into port has seen new successes for the Allies in one part or other of the field of operations. It would be an error, however, to suppose that the naval victory changed the situation; what it did was to confirm it.

"Before the Jutland battle, as after, the German fleet was imprisoned. The battle was an attempt to break the bars and burst the confining gates. It failed, and with its failure the High Seas Fleet sank again into impotence. The Germans claim Jutland as a victory, but in essence they admit the contrary, since the object of a naval battle is to obtain command of the sea; and it is certain that Germany has not obtained that command, while Great Britain has not lost it. Tests of this assertion are easy to apply. Has the grip of the British blockade relaxed since May 31? Has it not, on the contrary, tightened?

"The Germans themselves will admit the increasing difficulty of importing raw materials and foodstuffs and of exporting their manufactures; hence, the violence of their invectives against Great Britain."

Munitions Flow Increases

Mr. Balfour argues that if they had felt themselves on the way to maritime equality the Germans would not have so loudly advertised the Deutschland incident, the whole interest of which, in German eyes, was to prove their ability to elude the barrier raised by the British fleet between them and the outer world. As further proof of the "impotence" of the German fleet, Mr. Balfour points to the ever-increasing flow of men and munitions from England pouring across the Channel to France.

"It has reached colossal proportions," he continues. "Its effects on the war may well be decisive. Yet never has it been more secure from attack by enemy battleships or cruisers, than it has been since the German 'victory' of Jutland."

The first Lord refers to German exhortations to look at the map and see the extent of German successes, and adds: "That depends on what maps you take. Even the map of Europe shows an ever-shrinking battle line. But look at the map of the world. All of Germany's colonies are gone except East Africa, which even as I write seems slipping from her grasp. Has the battle of Jutland opened the smallest prospect of Germany regaining these colonies or giving a moment's respite to the hard-pressed colonists in German East Africa."

Failure of Submarines

Mr. Balfour advises those requiring further proofs of the value the Germans attach to their "victorious fleet" to study the German policy of submarine warfare, and says:

"The advantage of submarine attacks on commerce is that they cannot be controlled by superior fleet power in the same way as attacks by cruisers; a disadvantage is that they cannot be carried out on a large scale consistently with the laws of war or the requirements of humanity. They make, therefore, a double appeal to German militarism—an appeal to its prudence and an appeal to its prudence and an appeal to its brutality.

"The Germans know that their victorious fleet was useless. It could be kept safe in harbor while the submarine warfare went on merrily outside. They knew that submarines cannot be brought to action by battleships or battle cruisers. They thought, therefore, that to these new commerce destroyers our merchant ships must fall an easy prey, unprotected by our ships of war and unable to protect themselves.

"They were wrong in both respects, and doubtless it is their wrath at the skill and energy with which British merchant Captains and British crews have defended the lives and property under their charge that has driven the German Admiralty into their latest and stupidest act of calculated ferocity—the judicial murder of Captain Fryatt."

The First Lord contends that the case is not worth arguing, that it is useless to do the German military authorities the injustice of supposing they were animated by solicitude for the principles of international law, and accidentally blundered.

Calls Germans Blunderers

"The illegality of their folly," he continues, "was of a different kind. It flowed from a different source. They knew that Captain Fryatt was doing his duty and they resolved at all costs to discourage imitation.

"What blunderers they are! They know how to manipulate machines, but of managing men they know less than nothing. They are always wrong, because they always suppose that if they behave like brutes they can cow their enemies into behaving like cowards. Small is their knowledge of our merchant seamen. I doubt whether one can be found who has not resolved to defend himself to the last against piratical attack. But if there is such a one, depend upon it, he will be cured by the last exhibition of German civilization. And what must neutrals think of all this?

"The freedom of the sea means to Germany that the German Navy is to behave at sea as the German Army behaves on land. It means that neither enemy civilians nor neutrals may possess rights against militant Germany; that those who do not resist will be drowned, and those who do will be shot.

"Already 244 neutral merchantmen have been sunk in defiance of law and humanity, and the number daily grows. Mankind, with the experience of two years of war behind it, has made up its mind about German culture. It is not, I think, without material for forming a judgment about German freedom."

Urges Municipal Power For English Women

DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH

London, Aug. 2.—The Duchess of Marlborough, in addition to her many other activities, has gone into politics. As one of the leaders of the Women's Municipal party, an organization formed to fight for reforms affecting women and children, she has started a movement to obtain for women a share in the municipal government of London.

"Few will maintain that women's position in England is the same in 1916 as it was in 1913," she say. "The war, which has awakened reverence for the heroism of men, has also taught us respect for the efficiency of women.

"Great, however, as is the demand for woman's work, there is still one place where she is not wanted, and that is in local government.

"The Women's Municipal party aims at uniting women citizens into an independent party—with a program and a policy broad enough to include those of every political group who desire to secure definite reforms affecting women and children. Local government has not yet made a very definite appeal to women; technicalities have too long obscured essentials."

THAT TIRED FEELING

these mornings is most likely due to "liver." The remedy is

PINKETTES

the little laxatives which aid digestion, cure constipation, 'liverishness,' dizziness, bilious headaches, foul smelling breath.

Of all chemists, and post free, 60 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

VON HINDENBURG IS REAL GERMAN HOPE

Entire Press Praises Course Of Kaiser in Elevating Commander

(In view of the recent cable to the effect that Field Marshal von Hindenburg has now succeeded von Falkenhayn as Chief of the great general staff, the following promotion less than a month earlier, is significant).

By Karl H. von Wiegand

Berlin, August 3.—The centralization of the German and Austro-Hungarian armies on the east front under a single head, and the appointment of Hindenburg as Commander in Chief in the east, is hailed with the greatest satisfaction in almost all circles.

The official announcement of this impending action on the part of the Kaiser, which I intimated as nearly as I could in my despatch on July 16, created no surprise, but much pleasure to Germans generally, among whom Hindenburg continues to be the one great national idol of the war.

This Test Will Be Severe

At the same time Hindenburg will be the subject of a severe test. The old Field Marshal, who in December, 1914, told me: "I know my Russians. They will come again and again," has never disappointed the German people. The confidence imposed in him, the faith the people have in him, is more than mere trust in a great general, it is almost patriarchal in character.

Will Hindenburg or his strategist, Ludendorff, be able to fulfil Germany's hopes and justify its remarkable belief in him? It is a question which the future alone can answer, but there is hardly a German who has many doubts on that point.

The entire press today greets the Kaiser's action with acclaim. Emphasis is laid on the point that the action is taken only for strategical reasons. The fact that some Austro-Hungarian armies are included in the centralization of the command under Hindenburg is dwelt upon as evidence of the solidarity and co-operation and cordiality of the relations of the German and Austro-Hungarian armies and army chiefs, in which the common good faith of both empires is placed far above personal pride.

Will Be Supreme in East

The disposition of the troops, the decisions upon operations plans in general and the heavy responsibilities of deciding where reserves and reinforcements will be sent, whether east or west, and to what point, remain in the hands of von Falkenhayn. Hindenburg, however, will be in supreme command of the armies of the east, as he was during the time he had his greatest victories against the Russians in the earlier part of the war. It is now Hindenburg against Brusiloff.

Luther Burbank Buys His First Motor Car

Wizard Plant Culturist Has Been Too Busy To Drive One

One of the latest men of note to become identified with the great army of motor car owners is Luther Burbank, the wizard culturist. Burbank, whose flower-laden home is in Santa Rosa, Cal., has just taken delivery of a Willys-Knight. This quiet, unassuming great man portrays in his purchase his strong characteristic of simplicity. It was the quietness of the Knight motor with its lack of ostentation that first attracted it to him, Then its simplicity of construction and operation was like an open book to his limited knowledge of motor construction.

IT STANDS TO REASON

that the best proof of the excellence of any medical preparation is its continued popularity. Beecham's Pills have been before the public for upwards of half a century, and it is acknowledged that they are, now, in greater demand than ever. Their enormous sales are still on the increase. No medicine could achieve such a remarkable success unless it had proved itself to be of very real worth and practical value.

Beecham's Pills

have justified public confidence. In thousands of homes, to-day, experience has proved the beneficent results obtained from the use of these pills in cases of biliousness, sluggish liver, impaired digestion and a disordered condition of the bowels. It is a safe and prudent thing should you feel "out-of-sorts" to rely upon the curative properties of this excellent preparation. You will speedily find that Beecham's Pills

WILL DO YOU GOOD.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9½d (36 pills) 1/1½d (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

LITTLE SIGNS OF BIG TROUBLE

"EVERY PICTURE TELLS A STORY"

BACKACHE IS ONE AND IF ALLOWED TO GO ON WITHOUT ATTENTION IT MAY FURTHER DEVELOPE INTO FATAL KIDNEY DISEASE

Do you know how to tell whether you have kidney trouble?

Have you tried setting aside the water passed upon rising in the morning? If there is a heavy sediment from it after it has stood twenty-four hours, you will know your kidneys are not acting properly, and no time should be lost in beginning with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They cleanse and regulate the kidneys like ordinary medicines regulate the bowels. They are guaranteed to contain no poisonous ingredients or habit-forming drugs, but will quickly and permanently restore a regular action of the kidneys.

Dull, heavy pains in the back also point to kidney trouble, so do rheumatic twinges, dropsical swellings under the eyes or in the ankles, gravel, over-activity of the bladder, or distress in seeking relief. All these symptoms are serious, for kidney complaint is the most fatal of all diseases (except consumption).

Sold by all chemists and stores

DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS

The Shanghai Stores Co.

21 NANKING ROAD

Gentlemen's Outfitters, Boot & Shoe Dealers

NEW CONSIGNMENTS

of everything appertaining to

MEN'S WEAR

arriving by every steamer, which we offer at Shanghai's LOWEST PRICES always

We have arriving per the s/s Demodocus, due September 3, a large consignment of that celebrated tobacco

CUT GOLDEN BAR

Manufactured by Messrs. J. & T. Hodge, Glasgow, for which we are taking orders in advance.

Note our only address,

The Shanghai Stores Co.

21 NANKING ROAD

To Landlords

Paint your houses outside and inside with the best paints known in the market.

Never Peels, Cracks or Fades.
Low Prices! High Qualities!
All Colors in Stock.
Use TOCOSEAL, the only stuff that will stop leakage permanently on any kind of roof.

MARQUES, CHANG & PEREIRA CO.
128A Szechuen Road.
General Distributors for
Tropical Paint and Oil Co.
Cleveland, O.

RESTAURANT R. N.

14 Astor Road

THE Place in Town

BEST Meals Music Beer and Wines

PRIVATE DINING ROOM

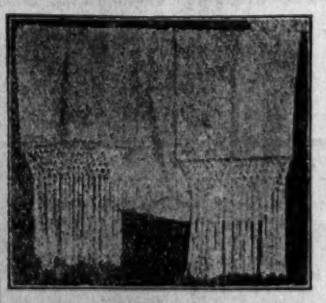
Open till 1 a.m.

Tel. 784

A dish for a King!
GETZBEST
ASPARAGUS
ICED

Getz Bros. & Co., In
SHANGHAI

Size: 8 Ft. x 1 Ft. 9 inches.
Weight: 3 Ounces.



In Pink, Light Blue, Light Green, Cream & White.

TEN POINTS IN FAVOR OF THE MARCO POLO SCARF

1. It is Genuine.
2. Its Artistic Beauty.
3. Its Purity of Material.
4. It is Unique.
5. Its Material is Crepe de Chine.
6. Its Process of Manufacture is more than 1,000 years old.
7. The Appreciation it receives is your Reward.
8. The Satisfaction it gives is its Recommendation.
9. Its Superiority admits it to any Society.
10. Its Price is in reach of All.

Price Prepaid: $4.25
Postage & Duty Free.

WIDLER and COMPANY
CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA.

YALE

DOOR-LOCKS
NIGHT-LATCHES
PADLOCKS

Permanent Exhibition

of

Yale and Towne World-renowned Products

at

Mustard & Co's. Sales-Rooms

22 Museum Road, Shanghai.

Wholesale Distributors

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 2, 9116.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.12
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1924
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 3-¼—Tls.	6.62
Exch. @ 72.3—Mex....$	9.15
Peking Bar .....Tls.	344½
Native Interest	.07

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	32 1-16d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	28.07
Ex., N. Y. on London....T.T.	476⅛
Consols ..... £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-¼
London	Demand	3-⅛
India	T.T.	224¼
Paris	T.T.	421½
Paris	Demand	422
New York	T.T.	71⅞
New York	Demand	72
Hongkong	T.T.	72¼
Japan	T.T.	70¾
Batavia	T.T.	173⅝

Bank's Buying Rate

London 4	m-s. Cdts.	3-1 1/16
London 4	m-s. Docy.	3-1 1/16
London 6	m-s. Cdts.	3-1 1/16
London 6	m-s. Docy.	3-1 1/16
Paris 4	m-s.	436½
New York 4	m-s.	74⅞

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR AUGUST

£1—	Hk. Tls.....	6.62
Hk. Tls. 1—	Francs	4.47
" " 1—	Marks†.....	3.06
Gold $ 1—	Hk. Tls.....	1.32
Hk. Tls. 1—	Yen.....	1.80
" " 1—	Rupees	2.43
" " 1—	Roubles.....	2.56
" " 1—	Mex. $	1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, September 2, 9116.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Hall and Holtz $16.75
Sungalas Tls. 1.60
Shanghai Tugs (Ord) Tls. 18.00
Telephones Tls. 91.00
Consolidated Tls. 4.00
Consolidated Tls. 3.90
Senawangs Tls. 19.25
Tebongs Tls. 27.50
Java Consolidated Tls. 20.50
Sua Manggis Tls. 6.75
Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 1.05
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 99.00

Direct Business Reported

Yangtsze Ins. $262.50
Langkats Tls. 26.75
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 99.00
Shanghai Land 6% debs. 1909 Tls. 97.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, September 2, 9116.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Chemors Tls. 2.10 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.25 October
Pahangs Tls. 2.17½ September
Kotas Tls. 12.75 September

Direct

Chemors Tls. 2.12½ cash
Samagagas Tls. 1.25 cash
Telephones Tls. 91.00 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 7.50 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 7.75 September
Consolidated Tls. 3.90 cash
Consolidated Tls. 4.15 October
Kotas Tls. 12.10 cash

LOCAL SHARE MARKET

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

During the past week the local share market has shown increased activity in certain stocks notably Rubber resulting in some case in a substantial rise in rates.

Cottons have slightly improved. Shanghai Docks are wanted at 74.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supeervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

401,710,000 YEN IS INVESTED BY JAPAN

That Amount Has Been Devoted To Industry and Commerce Since War

According to Government estimates, 401,710,000 yen has been invested in Japan since the outbreak of the war. Of this amount 117,470,000 yen was devoted to the establishment of new companies, 213,190,000 yen for the increase of capital and the extension of manufactories and 71,030,000 was applied debentures and loan accounts.

Eighty per cent of the total amount—301,480,000 yen—was invested in such industries as spinning, chemical work, mining, brick manufacturing, shipping and shipbuilding and other lines boomed by the war. Railway and electric works commanded 52,510,000 yen, while money used for banking and insurance is put at 47,700,000 yen.

There have been few new undertakings, but great extensions were made in existing enterprises.

Industries on a small scale, undertaken by private individuals, have sprung up in various parts of the country. A feature of the new war trade is the number of dye-stuffs factories which has been started.

Silk Market Report

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co. write as follows in their weekly silk market report:—

Our last report was dated 25th instant.

White Silk.—We have to report a very quiet week, the continuous rise in exchange having put a stop to business. The market closes dull and easier.

Tsatlees.—Gold Kiling Tls. 597½.

Skeins.—Motsan Gold Double Cock, 1, 2, 3, Tls. 460 av.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Pegasus 1, 2, 3, Tls. 717½ av. Grass-hopper 1, 2, 3, Tls. 715 av.

Yellow Silk.—Mienyangs. S.C. 1, 2, 3, 4, Tls. 390, 370, 358, 335.

Tussah Filatures 8 coc.—200 bales have been taken on basis of Tls. 370 av. for Spinning Gir 1 and 2. Market quiet but firm.

Export from Shanghai
Season 1916-1917
Export Figures

	White	Yellow	Total
All bales are picul bales.			
* Season 1914-1915			
White Silk, to Europe, etc., in 80 catty			
To America in picul bales			bales
1916-1917	bales	bales	bales
From 1st June to date,	3,797	2,838	6,635
Against corresponding period 1915 1916	6,449	3,343	9,792
*1914 1915	4,310	5,254	9,564
			1916, 1917 piculs.
Settlements for Europe, &c., White Silk			2,700
Settlements for Europe, &c., Yellow Silk			3,000
Settlements for America, White Silk			3,300
			9,000
Stock in Shanghai, White Silk			500
Yellow Silk			500
Visible Supply for season to date			10,000
Stock in Shanghai, Wild Silk			1,000

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

Subscribed Capital. . . Tls. 500,000,00
Paid Up Capital. . . . Tls. 50,000,00

A British Company

Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment and Annuity Polices at current rates.

Assurance Fund (31-3.'15) Tls. 9,069,647.72

Assurances in force exceed Tls. 31,700,000.00

Head Office—SHANGHAI
Agencies throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital.....£1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haipbong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Governor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	Lyons	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo	Yokohama	

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Band, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen) o-A	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:
J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shasshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to anrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places n Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9753

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 55,000,000 (about £4,693,686)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,525,431 (about £ 827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balai
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

3 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3393-4492

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head office: Peking

Authorized Capital .. $20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital .. 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London, National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGHNCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNT kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.
March 13, 1913.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up...U.S.	$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits	3,628,988.77
U.S.	$6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

IA Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Captal.... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ...H. $32,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund ..... H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

August Rubber Outputs

Messrs. J. A. Wattie and Co., Ltd., inform us that the following is the estimated output of dry rubber from the undermentioned estates:—

	lbs.
Tebong Rubber and Tapioca Estate, Ltd.	63,000
Chempedak Rubber & Cambier Estate Ltd.	11,000

Messrs. Wm. Martin and Co., general agents of The See Kee Rubber Estates, Ltd., inform us that the estimated output of dry rubber for the month of August was 8,031 pounds.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$740 B.
Chartered	£52.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	2¾
Cathay, pref	6 S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$395
North China	155 B.
Union of Canton	$945.
Yangtsze	$255 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$154 B.
Hongkong Fire	$585.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 128.
Indo-China Def	110s.
"Shell"	Tls. 18 Sa.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 20 B.
Kochien	
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons	30s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2¾ S.
Raub	Tls. 2½ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$126½ B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 74
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10¼ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 84 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$83 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 95 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 93 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$5½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 145
B-wo Pref	Tls. 107 B.
International	Tls. 77½ B.
International Pref	Tls. 75.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 60 B.
Oriental	Tls. 34½ B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 99 Sa.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5.05 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 101 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$111 S.
Green Island	Tls. 9½ B.
Langkats	Tls. 26¾ Sa.
Major Bros	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 155 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 16¾ Sa.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$96 B.
Moutrie	$35.
Watson	Tls. 6½ B.
Weeks	Tls. 17
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 14 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1¾
Anglo-Java	Tls. 1¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 7 S.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 40 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.00 S.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5½ B.
Bute	Tls. 2.05 S.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.12½
Chempedak	Tls. 16.
Cheng	Tls. 3.80 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.90 Sa.
Dominion	Tls. 14½ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 10
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20½ Sa.
Kamunting	Tls. 8½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 32 B.
Karan	Tls. 16 B.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 12.40 S.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 19½
Padang	Tls. 17
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 11¼.
Permata	Tls. 5¾ S.
Repah	Tls. 1.65
Samagagas	Tls. 1,22½ B.
Seekee	Tls. 9 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1¾ B.
Senawang	Tls. 19½ Sa.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.15 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7½
S'hai Malay-Pref	Tls. 15
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 2 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.60 Sa.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 13½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6¾ Sa.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1.05 Sa.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.35
Taiping	Tls. 2.80 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.30 S.
Tebong	Tls. 27½ Sa.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 7¾
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 11.
S'hai Elec. and Asb	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 89 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 25 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 91 Sa.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 281.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for September 1 was 105 tons."

Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., write as follows in their weekly market report.

The market is awakening, and the Autumn demand from several provinces, principally Szechuen, Honan and Hunan, is beginning to come along. Attention so far is mainly confined to yarn, but piece-goods are enquired for, and clearances are showing fair improvement. The Northern markets are beginning to come into evidence also.

Of the various outlets catered for by Shanghai, Hankow seems the dullest at the present moment.

Home prices are next to impossible to connect with, and were it not for rising rates of exchange, which tend to reduce the gap from the viewpoint of today, telegraphic expenses in attempts at business would in most cases be spared.

American wired advices give a crop condition of only 61.2 and an estimate of 11,800,000 bales. The price of the raw material is bounding up.

Grey Shirtings 8¼-lbs.—Sales from first hands during the week have increased in volume and the private market is steady to firm for all weights. Under this heading we have to report Blue Fish at Tls. 3.05, Blue Goose at Tls. 3.05, Mandarin at Tls. 2.95 and Empress at Tls. 2.90 for the North.

4-lbs. to 7 lbs.—In 6 lbs. we hear of no transactions.

9-lbs. to 11 lbs.—In 10 lbs. for the Yangtsze ports:—Smoker at Tls. 4.52½, Red Cock at Tls. 3.90, Soldier C at Tls. 3.75, Seven Boys at Tls. 3.75 and Theater at Tls. 3.75.

12-lbs. 36 inch.—A fair volume of business has transpired for the Yangtsze and Tientsin in Dragon at Tls. 5.25, Soldier AAA at Tls. 5.07½, Soldier DDD at Tls. 5.00, Revolution Soldier at Tls. 5.00, Soldier Hung at Tls. 5.0, Soldier at Tls. 4.70 and Blue Stag at Tls. 4.65.

Auction values were firm all round.

Jeans.—We have to report in 40 yards:—Three Stagsheads at Tls. 5.55, and in 30 yards Three Stagsheads at Tls. 4.15 and Beaver 7 lines at Tls. 3.27½, for Northern and local consumption.

White Shirtings.—A steady market to advise with purchases by Local and Yangtsze merchants of Nine Gold Horse at Tls. 6.45, Flower No. 1 at Tls. 5.65, Blue Nine Horses at Tls. 5.65, Cash at Tls. 5.45 and Four Women at Tls. 5.40. Tone of the auctions firm.

Drills and Shirtings.—A couple of lots of the former have been purchased North, particulars being Pacolet Centaur at Tls. 5.00 and Piedmont "A" at Tls. 4.50.

Japanese Drills. 3,000 pieces of 3 Red Ring at Tls. 3.75 for Ningpo.

Local Sheetings. 4,000 pieces of Two Horses and Two Elephants both at Tls. 3.75 have been sold to Ningpo and Hankow.

Dyed Fancy Cottons.—The private market for all goods coming under this category is strong. Fast Blacks were strong at the sales while Venetians were steady.

Cotton.—The weather prospects for our new season's cotton during the last week have been excellent, and a good Shanghai Crop is almost assured: prices for the new crop have easied somewhat since the opening rates, and business for delivery, September, October and November, is reported to have been done at Tls. 22.50 to Tls. 23.00 for Shanghai qualtities, and Tls. 24.60 for Tungchow.

According to Reuter's cable, the price for Middling American on the 28th instant, touched 9.84d. on the Liverpool market: since when prices have receded slightly, and the following quotations are recorded: Middling American at 9.56d., Egyptian Cotton at 12.70d., and Bengals at 7.00d. per lb.

American futures on the New York market are quoted cts. 16.26 for October, 16.31 December and 16.48 January.

Local Yarn.—Our market has been very quiet during the interval, buyers not showing any eagerness to pay the increased rates asked by Mill owners.

Indian Yarn.—Transactions during the week in these spinnings show an upward tendency in price and we have to record sales of:—

10's. 50 Bales Jamshed (Mule) Compass at Tls. 85.50 and 50 Bales Svadeshi (Ring) Kose at Tls. 90.00.

12's. 50 Bales Lady and Tree at Tls. 88.00, 50 Bales Herald at Tls. 89.00, 75 Bales Currimbhoy (Ring) at Tls. 89.50, 150 Bales Kohinoor at Tls. 90.25 and 75 Bales Fazulbhoy at Tls. 90.50.

Japanese Yarn.—In sympathy with other productions, these spinnings have also changed hands at a higher level, namely:—

16's. 200 Bales Three Horse at Tls. 103.75, 100 Bales Fukushima Woman and Boat at Tls. 104.50, 100 Bales Kanegafuchi Blue Fish at Tls. 104.50, 200 Bales Standing Horse at Tls. 105.50.

20's. 300 Bales Red Fisherman at Tls. 106.50.

August Rubber Outputs

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. have received a cable from their Singapore Agents stating that the output of rubber from the Pengkalan Durian Estate Ltd., for the month of August was 9,832 lbs.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Friday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Volund (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos with the French Mail of July 23, may be expected to arrive at Woosung today at 3 a.m., and at Shanghai (South Manchuria Railway Co.'s Whangpoo Wharf) at 5 a.m.

The M.M. s.s. Armand Behic (with American mails), may be expected to arrive at Shanghai (M.M. Co. Lower Buoys) today at 9 a.m.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangtah left Hongkong for Chefoo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Irene left Newchwang for Chefoo and Shanghai on Friday.

The I.-C. s.s. Choysang left Swatow for Shanghai at 5 p.m. on Thursday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Alcinous, left Hongkong for Shanghai at 10 p.m. on Friday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The East Asiatic Co.'s motorship Panama left Kobe for Shanghai on the 31st ultimo, and is due at the China Merchants' Eastern Wharf today.

The P. and O. s.s. Mongolia, which connected at Colombo with the s.s. Nellore leaving Shanghai on July 9, arrived in London on the 28th ult.

Meteorological Readings

Saturday, September 2, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm	758.17	758.58
" " inches	29.85	29.85
Variation mm. for 24 h	-1.02	-1.63
Variation mm. for 12 h	-0.32	-1.31
Wind Direction	ssw	s
Wind Kilom per hour	8	11
Wind Miles	5.0	6.8
Temperature Cen	24°0	29°2
Temperature Fahr	75.2	84.6
Humidity: co	99	84
Nebulosity: 5-10	7	7
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Siccawei Weather Report

September 1.—Rather fine hot weather at Shanghai, in spite of two heavy thunder showers of short duration during the afternoon.

Rather high pressures in the North. Lower readings in the Yangtze Valley.

September 2.—Very cloudy, gloomy damp weather. Rather fresh southerly breezes.

The Premier Breakfast Dish

QUAKER OATS

Getz Bros. & Co., Inc.

SHANGHAI

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching

Hardware and Metal Merchants

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Materials of every description for Engineering

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Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

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Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Price very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

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SHANGHAI

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1916

Date and Place	Per	China	British	French	Ger.	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Regist.
Today.									
Hongkong, C'ton S'tow via Hongkong	Iyo maru	9.30*	..	..	..	..	..	9.30*	9.00*
Hongkong and beyond	Iyo maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.30*	10.00*
H'kong, Southern Ports, Australia, the Straits Ceylon India E'ope via Suez	Malta	..	a3.30-4	3.30-4.00	..	..	3.30-4.00	..	5(2nd)
Hongkong and Canton	Malta	3.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.00
Europe via Suez	Malta	3.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.00
Europe via Suez	Armand Behic	4.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.00
Hongkong and Canton	Armand Behic	4.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.00
H'kong, Southern Ports, Australia the Straits Ceylon India E'ope via Suez	Armand Behic	..	4.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. ports, Straits, India, Europe & U.S.A	Armand Behic	..	..	a5.00	..	..	5.00	..	4.30
River Ports	Kiangkwan	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Tomorrow.									
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Chenan	..	5.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, the United States and Europe	Hakuai maru	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amoy	Taishun	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Kiangwah	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Hakuai maru	8.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
River Ports	Kiangwah	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Hongkong and Canton	Chenan	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Amoy and Swatow	Taishun	9.00	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	9.00
Japan via Nagasaki	Hakuai maru	..	..	3.00	..	..	5.00	D9.00	5.30
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	x9.00**	x5.30	c8.00	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Tuesday, September 5.									
Tientsin	Kwangping	10.30*	..	10.30*	..	..	10.30*	10.30*	10.00*
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Tungchow	1.30	1.30	1.30	..	..	1.30	..	1.00
Tsingtao, Manchuria via Dalny	Sakaki maru	1.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
Dalny, Manchuria and Europe	Sakaki maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	x2.30	2.00
Japan via Moji and U.S.A.	Yokohama maru	..	..	3.30	..	..	3.30	j4.00	3.30
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama Canada, United States and Europe	Yokohama maru	..	3.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan and U. S. A.	Yokohama maru	3.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.00
Swatow	Singan	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow and Hongkong	Choysang	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Loongwo	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Swatow, Amoy via Swatow	Singan	9.00	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	9.00
Swatow, Amoy via Swatow	Choysang	9.00	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	9.00
Wednesday, September 6.									
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Koonshing	8.30*	9.00*	..	..	..	..	..	8.00*
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U. S. and Europe	Kasuga maru	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amoy and Hongkong	Sinkiang	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Kasuga maru	8.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
Amoy Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Japan via Moji	Kasuga maru	..	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	D9.00	8.30
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	x9.00*	x8.30	c8.00	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Friday, Septembe 8.									
Japan Ports	Poltava	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.30
Nagasaki and Vladivostock	Poltava	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Sado maru	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Sado maru	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00
Japan Ports	Yamashiro maru	8.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
Hongkong and beyond	Sado maru	..	..	5.30	..	..	5.00	g8.00	7.30
Japan via Nagasaki	Yamashiro maru	..	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	D9.00	8.30
Saturday, September 9.									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	x8.30	c8.00	..	..	..	..	..

**Supplementary mail closes at 7 a.m. on the following morning.

An asterisk (*) denotes a.m.

/ Money orders on France and Foreign countries issued daily till noon. Parcel post per French Mail s.s. Armand Behic will close at noon on September 2.

B Mail closes 8.20 to 9.00 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.

C Mail closes 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration 8.30 p.m.

D Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders noon.

E Registration 8.30 p.m.

F Letters and boxes with declared value 2 p.m. Parcel post 1.30 p.m. and money orders noon.

G Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders noon.

H Parcel post 5 p.m. on September 2.

I Letters and boxes with declared value 10 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders noon on

J Letters and moxes with declared value 3.30 p.m. Parcel post 3 p.m. and money orders noon.

British Post Office.—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.20 and 9 o'clock on the same evenings during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office.—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Japanese Post Office:—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post office.—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and for Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

AMUSEMENTS

SEE Tonight and Tomorrow Night at the VICTORIA THEATRE

The 1st, 2nd and 3rd Episodes of

THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY

And remember that you can win the big cash reward of $500.00 offered to Shanghai Picture Patrons

Great Success of the Australian Soubrettes

KITTY RAYNER

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Popular Ragtime Singers and Dancers

FULL ORCHESTRA

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for September 3rd.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

Great Success of

GORHAM AND PHILLIP

"DANCING THE LIGHT FANTASTIC"

In Leg-mania, Whirlwind and Acrobatic Dances and singing their Own Original Songs.

"THE SIN OF JEANNINE"

A powerful Drama, IN TWO PARTS, Depicting in thrilling, fashion the self-sacrifice of a girl, who rather than allow her friend to be wrongfully accused, offers herself as a sacrifice.

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"THEODORE'S CONCERT"

"SNOB ON LEAVE"

"OUR COUNTRY COUSINS"

OLYMPIC THEATRE

NEW PROGRAMME

For 3rd and 4th Sept.

SHOWING

The Great Italian Masterpiece

"THE TWO SERGEANTS"

A Pulsating Military Drama produced in Italy where Men Love Deep, Hate long and the Code is Honor. Full of Red Blooded, Dramatic Action. Strong-Hearted Interest and a Climax of Unusual Power

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Change of Programme

Every Tuesday and Friday

For reservation of boxes or seats Telephone WEST 802

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TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME

For Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,

4th, 5th, 6th and 7th September

"The Million Dollar Mystery"

23 Episodes, 46 Parts

First Three Episodes, Entitled:—

"THE AIRSHIP IN THE NIGHT"

"A FALSE FRIEND"

"A LEAP IN THE DARK"

2 Reel Charlie Chaplin Comedy:—

"CAUGHT IN A CABARET"

Chaplin is seen at his best to provoke mirth with all his heart and soul. You will not fail to enjoy this comedy immensely.

Dress Circle Seats ..... 30 Cents.

P. S.—Our Copy of Million Dollar Mystery is Brand New, imported direct from London, and is first screened in this Theatre.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 3	..	New York via Panama	Toyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 6	5.00*	Seattle etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 8	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 8	P.M.	San Fancisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S.Co.
" 12	5.00	Vancouver B. C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 13	..	New York via Panama	Tokiwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 15	D.L.	New York via Panama	Eurymachus	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	P.M.	Seattle Tacoma	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 20		San Francisco etc.	Strathardle	Br.	Dollar Co.
" 23	5.00	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 24	noon	Seattle, Wash	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct 5	..	Seattle, Vancouver B.C.	Henrik Ibsen	Br.	Forbes & Co
" 6	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 7	3.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 8	noon	Seattle Wash	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov 4	5.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept 3	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Porthos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 4	D.L.	Moji, Kobe	Shirala	Br.	D. Sassoon
" 5	4.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 6	5.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 7	5.00*	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 8	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 8	3.00	Karatzu	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 9	A.M.	Moji, Kobe	Namur	Br.	P. & O.
" 12	P.M.	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Oct 7	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Sept 3	10.00	Marseilles etc.	Armand Behic	Fr	Cie M. M.
" 3	1.00	London via Cape	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 3	P.M.	Marseilles, London etc,	Glenstrae	Br.	Glen Line
" 4	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
" 5	P.M.	Genoa, London	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
" 6	D.L.	London via Cape	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
" 7	..	London	Toyokashi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 13	..	London	Pembrokeshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 18	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	..	Marseilles via Suez	Porthos	Fr.	Cie M.M.
" 15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenlogan	Br.	Glen Line
" 17	1.00	London via Cape	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 18	9.00*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Namur	Br.	P. & O.
" 22	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Knight Companion	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	..	Marseilles via Suez	Paul Lecat	Fr.	Cie M. M.
Oct 1	P.M.	London via Cape	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 2	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Sardinia	Br.	P. & O.
" 4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Alcinous	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenartney	Br.	Glen Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept 3	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 4	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 5	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
" 6	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap	A. T. Co.
" 6	D.L.	Swatow	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
" 6	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 7	A.M.	Takao, Formosa	Joshin maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 7	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong,	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	8.00*	Hongkong	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 10	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
Nov 1	5.00	Hongkong	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept 3	D.L.	Tientsin direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
" 3	A. M.	Newchwang, Direct	Toonan	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co
" 3	D.L.	Tsingtao, Chefoo, Tientsin	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 4	1.00	Tientsin, Tsingtao & Dalny	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 5	D.L.	Haichow, Eching	Ningpo	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	3.30	Dalny direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 5	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 6	9.00*	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 6	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo. Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 7	P.M.	Vladivostock direct	Glenartney	Br.	Glen Line
" 7	D.L.	Haichow, Yechow	Kansu	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	5.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 8	3.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 9	10.30*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Brl.	B. & S.
" 12	D.L.	Newchwang	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	A.M.	Tientsin, Tsingtao & Dalny	Keelung maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 4	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 4	M.M.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 5	M.N.	do	Bengyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 5	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 5	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
" 6	M.N.	do	Taehi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 6	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 6	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Sept 2	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
Sept 2	Hongkong	Shirala	3400	Br.	D. Sassoon	SHW
Sept 2	Hongkong	Chenan	2200	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Sept 2	Japan	Malta	3833	Br.	P. & O.	
Sept 2	Japan	Itsukushima maru	2209	Jap.	A. T. Co.	
Sept 2	Japan	Fumi maru	1569	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	
Sept 2	Moji	Kohoku maru	1611	Jap.	N.K.K.	
Sept 2	Vladivostock	Tebolok				
Sept 2	Hankow	Kiangwah	2321	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 2	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDUW
Sept 2	Hankow	Tseangtah	496	Br.	C. I. & E.L. Co	
Sept 2	Hankow	Meian	461	Am.	S. Oil Co.	
Sept 2	Japan	Hakuai maru	1434	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Sept 2	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	2355	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 2	Hankow etc.	Luenyi	1736	Br.	B. & S.
" 2	Hankow etc.	Tehhsing	937	Br.	Geddes & Co.
" 2	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 2	Hongkong, Canton	Chiyuen	2111	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 2	Weihaiwei, Chefoo. Tientsin	Shuntien	1081	Br.	B. & S.
" 2	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Wosang	1127	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 2	Japan	Yawata maru	2469	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 2	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
9 H	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	562	Day
P & O B I	Aug 24	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	293	Fewel

**Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet,
Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Hashimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London	
Agapenor	Sept. 1
Atreus	Aug. 2
Atsuta Maru	Aug. 16
Carmarthenshire	June 28
City of Lincoln	June 2
City of Vienna	June 17
Eurybates	June 24
Glenstrae	Sept. 3
Hitachi Maru	Aug. 20
Iyo Maru	Sept. 3
Kamo Maru	June 4
Katori Maru	June 18
Kashima Maru	July 2
Lycaon	June 9
Mishima Maru	July 16
Priam	July 18
Somali	Aug. 11
Suwa Maru	July 30
Tydeus	June 29
For Marseilles, etc.	
Armand Behic	Sept. 3
Atlantique	July 9
Athos	Aug. 25
Polynesien	Aug. 5
For Bombay	
Nankin**	July 24
Nore**	Aug. 21
Novara**	Aug. 7
For Rotterdam	
Nippon	July 17
For Vancouver, etc.	
Bessie Dollar	Aug. 6
Canada Maru	Aug. 23
Chosen Maru	Aug. 25
Empress of Asia	Aug. 11
Kamakura Maru	Aug. 18
Mexico Maru	Aug 2
Nanking Maru	July 11
Shidzuoka Maru	July 24
For New York	
Bolton Castle	Sept. 1
City of Naples	Aug. 24
Muncaster Castle	July 29
St. Bede	June 28
Toyooka Maru	July 11
Wakasa Maru	Aug. 30
For San Francisco, etc.	
Alvarado	July 19
Asia Maru	July 17
Hazel Dollar	June 27
L. Luckenbach	July 27
Maricopa	Aug. 1
Shinyo Maru	Aug. 19
Yucatan	Aug. 21

**With English Mail

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
FROM LONDON, ETC.		
Fushimi Maru	July 15	Sept. 5
Glenartney	June 17	Sept. 10
Hirano Maru	July 29	Sept. 19
Kaga Maru	Aug. 12	Oct. 3
Namur**	July 22	Sept. 4
Nore**	Sept. 1	Oct. 13
Novara	Aug. 18	Sept. 28
Nyanza	Sept. 15	Oct. 27
Sardinia**	Aug. 5	Sept. 14
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Empress of Japan	Aug. 24	Sept. 12
Empress of Russia	Aug. 10	Sept. 9
Empress of Asia	Sept. 7	Sept. 25
Tacoma Maru		Oct. 24
FROM NEW YORK		
Egremont Castle	July 16	Sept. 5
Eurymedon		Oct. 15
St. Patrick	June 29	Sept. 15
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
Colombia	Oct. 7	Nov. 1
Ecuador	Aug. 27	Sept. 21
Mexico Maru	Sept. 7	Oct. 3
Strathardle		Sept. 10
Persia Maru	Aug. 12	Sept. 14
Tenyo Maru	Aug. 26	Sept. 18
Venezuela	Sept. 17	Oct. 11
FROM MARSEILLES		
Paul Lecat	Aug. 6	Sept. 15
Porthos	July 23	Sept. 3
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Chile		Sept. 15
Panama**		Sept. 3
FROM CHRISTIANIA		
New Sweden	Aug. 2	Oct. 7
FROM LIVERPOOL		
Ajax		Oct. 7
Alcinous	June 24	Sept. 6
Demodocus	June 20	Sept. 9
Glaucus	July 22	Sept. 22
Lycaon		Oct. 24
Machaon	June 30	Sept. 10
Ningchow		Oct. 29
Neleus	July 29	Sept. 29
Oanfa		Oct. 17
Pathan	July 16	Sept. 10
Perseus	July 13	Sept. 15
Prostesilaus	June 16	Sept. 10
Pyrrhus		Oct. 12
Teiresias	July 7	Sept. 16

*Due date is approximate.
**Transhipment from Colombo.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

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The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwah, Capt. John McArthur, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru, Captain Y. Tonida, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, the 4th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

AMOY and SWATOW.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will leave on Wednesday, September 6. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping September 3. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

DIRECT and NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. Taylor, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Passengers Arrived

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai Maru from Japan:—Mr. W. L. Beard & family, Mr. and Miss Hutchison, Mr. J. W. Colbert, Miss F. Devenish, Mr. M. F. Perkins, Mrs. V. Latham, Mr. N. A. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Ezra, Master Ezra, Master Saphiere, Master M. Lessner, Mr. and Miss McEwan, Misses E. Tong (3), Mr. C. N. Chu, Mr. F. Dunston, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzibbon and child, Mr. E. J. Surman, Mr. J. Wade, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. J. B. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. A. Eek and child, Mrs. Ilbert and children, Mr. Beekley, Mr. E. F. Care, Mr. Riggio, Mr. and Miss F. Bagliana, Mr. J. Lopez, Mr. F. Pianntini, Miss and Master Sirot, Miss A. K. Wolfe, Miss M. Wolfe.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah from Hankow:—Messrs. Schneider, Blumenstok, W. P. Roberts and D. Roberts., From Kiuking:—Miss Bushman.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Mr. and Mrs. Jones.

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Coverley, Mrs. and Miss Oliphant, Miss Irvin, Messrs. Harvey, Anderson and P. Mojico.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru from Japan:—Miss A. M. Leather, Miss M. Ahern, Mr. V. Haist, Miss L. S. Sammond, Mr. and Mrs. J. Elmore, Mr. V. H. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. Sarvis and 2 children, Mrs. Tilly and 2 children, Mr. C. Smith and Miss E. G. Taylor.

Launch Services

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 11.30 a.m.

The tender Whangpoo conveying departing passengers and mails to the M.M. s.s. Armand Behic will leave the Co.'s jetty at 6 and 10 p.m. punctually.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the P. and O. s.s. Malta will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.K.K. s.s. Kohoku Maru will leave the jetty in front of 5, the Bund at noon.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 31	Dalny	Agamemnon	446	Br.	B. & S.	B V
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
Aug 30	Dalny	City of Oran	4783	Br.	Dodwell	SOCW
Aug 30	Japan	City of Norwich	4117	Br.	Dodwell	SHW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Sept 1	Hongkong	Esang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Aug 24	Japan	Glengyle	5996	Br.	Glen Line	B IV
Aug 28	Hongkong	Glenstrae	3654	Br.	Glen Line	CMLW
Sept 1	Japan	Iyo maru	3891	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Aug 25	Hongkong	Knight Companion	4625	Br.	B. & S.	HWYK
Sept 1	Hankow	Kiangkwan	1450	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 13	Hankow	Lienhua	366	Br.	J. M. & Co.	O.N.W.
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Aug 13	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	8 p
Sept 1	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Aug 17	Chinwangtao	Shindoo	1573	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Aug 29	Cruise	Store Nordiske	696	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	8 p
Aug 31	Hankow	Shansi	1228	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Aug 31	Newchwang	Toonan	942	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 31	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1766	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Sept 1	Swatow	Taishun	1216	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 30	Hongkong	Yingchow	1246	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Sept 1	Hongkong	Yusang	1122	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW

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EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	8 Sept.	Monteagle	11 Nov.
Monteagle	11 Sep.	Empress of Japan	18 Nov.
Empress of Japan	23 Sept.	EMPRESS OF ASIA	1 Dec.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	6 Oct.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	29 "
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	3 Nov.		

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO		
S.S. "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 23

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S. "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 25
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct. 24
" "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec. 13

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S. "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 14
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 3

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SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and ss. Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.
Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.
RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shnghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco,or vice versa.
For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to
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OUR NAVY PRAISED BY BRITISH WRITER

Bywater Says Its Personnel Is A Revelation To Those Who Knew Old-Timers

LAUDS WORK OF DANIELS

Secretary Deserves Much Credit, Despite Criticisms Directed Against Him

The naval problem of the United States is the theme of one of the leading articles in a recent issue of The Naval and Military Record of London. The author of the article is Hector O. Bywater, one of England's best known naval writers. The article is friendly in every respect, the writer waxing almost enthusiastic over the smartness and efficiency of the average American bluejacket.

"There is a widespread impression in Europe," says Mr. Bywater, "that the powerful agitation now proceeding in the United States in favor of greater preparedness for war is more or less a development of the domestic political situation, and as such is not to be taken too seriously. This view, however, is almost certainly a mistaken one. It is true that with the imminence of the Presidential election both parties in the country are striving to impress the electors with their determination to strengthen and maintain the national defenses on a scale more commensurate with the national interests; and it is furthermore true that the indifferent record of the Democrats in this respect gives their Republican opponents an unquestionable advantage in the political contest.

"While they disavow adherence to the peace-at-any-price principle, the Democrats maintain that any increase in warlike preparations beyond the absolute minimum is bound to excite the suspicion of foreign nations and thus automatically engender electricity in the international atmosphere. 'The absolute minimum' is a conveniently ambiguous term, which, as far as is known, has never been defined. Two years ago most Democrats were ready to agree that the United States Navy ought to be at least 50 per cent. stronger than the Japanese fleet. Today both Republicans and Democrats have ceased to regard Japan as the sole standard by which American naval preparations ought to be governed.

"For the past twelve months Mr. Daniels, the Secretary for the Navy, has been carrying on an energetic propaganda on behalf of his department. He has issued copious communications to the press on the subject of the reforms which have been introduced during his administration, and he neglects no opportunity of assuring the country that the navy has never before reached the high level of material and personal efficiency at which it now stands. But these assurances do not seem to be accepted at face value. There is an unmistakable tendency among the people to regard them as political 'eye-wash.' It is, in any case, significant that Mr. Daniels's assertions have in almost every instance been challenged or flatly denied by naval officers, among whom he does not appear to enjoy much popularity.

"It need hardly be said that the political head of the United States Navy possesses infinitely more power than the civilian First Lord in Great Britain. And there is every indication that Mr. Daniels has been using his power to the utmost. His friends say he has accomplished wonders; his enemies, who are very many declare that his personal fads and prejudices have undermined the morale of the naval personnel and made the service a laughing-stock. But this charge is not borne out by the evidence. Those best qualified to speak assert that the last four years have witnessed a remarkable all-round improvement in the quality of the personnel. Thanks to the Secretary's drastic order shortly after he came into office, intemperance has disappeared from the navy, and although the drink prohibition excited ridicule and bitter opposition at the start, the majority of naval officers now agree that it has had a most beneficial effect on efficiency and discipline.

"The American bluejacket of the present day is a most admirable type, and a positive revelation to anyone who knew the old-timer of ten or fifteen years ago. He is fed, berthed, and cared for in a way that astonishes those who are acquainted with the best European standards. Extraordinary pains are taken with his professional and general education. The amount of head work he is called upon to get through may seem exaggerated and unnecessary to European critics, but the result certainly appears to justify the system.

"The training is quite as intensive as in the German Navy, but the methods are diametrically different, and the human material is of quite another order. Germany claims to have solved the problem of converting a landlubber into an efficient man-of-war's man in the space of three years, and the United States makes the same claim. But no unbiased observer who has seen the finished article in both countries will hesitate to award the palm to the American product. The mental machinery of the yokel from inland Prussia or Bavaria is inferior to that of the average American youth from an inland State; but this fact does not of itself explain why the latter makes the better seaman. The advantage of the voluntary system in naval recruiting is that only those youths are enrolled who have a natural inclination toward the sea, whereas under conscription large numbers of young men are taken for the naval service who have no inborn aptitude or temperamental disposition for the life.

"Then, again, the physical and mental standard for naval recruits in Germany, though good, is nothing like so exacting as that for the American aspirant. It is estimated that three youths out of every four who attempt to enter the American service are rejected, and there are, indeed, complaints that the tests are unnecessarily rigid. Be that as it may, the men who are accepted are splendid specimens of the nation's young manhood Whatever Mr. Daniels may have achieved in other directions, it is not to be denied that his efforts to improve the lower-deck personnel have been crowned with complete success; or that, in this supremely important respect, the United States Navy is far more efficient than at the beginning of his term of office.

"The campaign for 'perparedness' is not political, but national. It is not the politicians, but the American people who are insistently demanding stronger armaments. Accounts have already appeared in England of the imposing mass meetings and processions which have taken place in many parts of theUnited States in connection with the movement. There was nothing bellicose in these demonstrations, and among the countless speeches delivered there was not one in which a warlike note was struck. The movement resolves itself into a spontaneous national protest against a policy which has reduced the country to a condition approximating military impotence.

"Most people familiar with conditions in America marvel less at the inadequate dimensions of her naval and military forces than at the fact that she possesses any navy and army at all. To a few far-sighted and resolute patriots America owes it that at one of the most critical periods of her history she does not find herself absolutely defenseless.

"Those who are conducting the campaign in favor of preparedness lay about equal stress on naval and military strength, but public opinion as a whole is more interested in the naval side of the question. Apart from a small but noisy band of "hyphenates," who insult the national intelligence by talking of a possible British invasion from Canada, every thinking American realizes that hostile aggression can only come from some quarter oversea, Hence, he perceives that for his own country, as for Great Britain, a powerful navy is the cheapest and most effective means of defense.

"It is certainly the case that the invaluable services rendered to the allied cause by the British Navy are realized and appreciated quite as clearly in the United States as in Great Britain itself. Possibly their remoteness from the war zone enables Americans to see the situation as a whole in its proper perspective. At any rate, after many months of war, and notwithstanding the skillful way in which German agents have exaggerated the effects of submarine tactics, they are more than ever convinced of the vital significance of sea power as exemplified by a vast concentration of capital ships."

Business and Official Notices

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6734

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THIRD INTERIM DIVIDEND
1916

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have declared a third interim dividend, for the year ending 30th September, 1916, of 10 per cent on the issued Capital of the Company, being equal to One Tael per share, payable on the 15th day of September, 1916, to Shareholders on the Register at that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 11th to the 15th September, 1916, both days inclusive.

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NOTICE

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DR. E.G. COOLEY, NOTED EDUCATOR, COMES HERE

Former Head of Chicago Schools Making Extensive Tour of East

Dr. Edwin G. Cooley, for nine years superintendent of the Chicago Schools, is spending a few days in Shanghai on a tour of the East. After staying several weeks in Japan Dr. Cooley visited Korea and Peking. He is now en route to Hongkong and Manila, where he will remain several weeks before returning to Japan.

Dr. Cooley, who made an industrial and vocational training study of Germany and other European countries, lasting five years, for the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, is making a similar study during his tour of the East.

Russians Fall Foul Of Chinese at Kirin

Two Soldiers Wounded And Arrested; Petrograd Takes 'Necessary Measures'

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, September 2.—On August 25, two Russian soldiers and some Chinese soldiers came to blows in a Chinese house at Kirin. The Russians were wounded and taken into custody by the Chinese authorities afterwards.

The Russian Government has taken the necessary measures in order to protect its rights.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

American Steamship Admiral Clark Sunk

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 1.—The American steamer Admiral Clark has been sunk. Six of the crew were saved.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on August 29, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	30-50
Mackerel	"	18-20
Pomfret	"	18-20
Salmon	"	none
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	16-20
Whitebait	"	20-25
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	40-80
Eggs	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	50-$1
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	18-20
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	none
Snipe	"	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	"	none
Wild Geese	"	none
Woodcock	"	none
Wild Pigeon	"	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	10-15
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	5-6
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	15
Figs	per doz.	3-5
Grapes	per lb.	15-20
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	10-20
Oranges	per lb.	none
Peaches	"	15-20
Persimmons	"	8-10
Pineapples	each	8-10
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	8-10
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pears	per lb.	8-14
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	8-10
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	15-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	"	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	6-8
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	each	3-4
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	per lb.	5-6
Green Corn	each	1-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	80-1.00
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	"	none
Potatoes	per-pic.	$1.50-1.80
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	4-5
Tomatoes	"	3-5
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$3.45
Rice	per 200 lb.	$8.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	"	17

E. KILNER.

CHEW
WRIGLEY'S
SPEARMINT
Aids Digestion
Getz Bros. & Co, Inc.
Shanghai

THE BUSINESS OF
N. Lazarus & Co.
Opticians
566 NANKING ROAD
Is now under the management of
Mr. H. TOBIAS
F. S. M. C. (Eng.) who holds the Diploma for optics of the Worshipful Co. of Spectacle Makers, London, the Late Professor Sylvanus Thompson being the chief examiner for the above Diploma.

"KOFA" DISINFECTING FLUID

4 times stronger than Carbolic Acid

½ gallon $ 1.00
1 gallon $ 1.80

Special price for wholesale orders. For Export in Iron drums, if required.

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
SHANGHAI.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 1.	Mail 3.	Luxe 1.	Miles		Peking-Mukden Line		Luxe 2.	Mail 4.	Mail 10.
R. S.	B. S.	B. S.					R. S.	B.	B. S.
2000	845	3001	0	dep.	Peking	arr.	2201	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr.	Tientsin Central	dep.	1958	1700	740
2340	1117	640	82	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	1920	1651	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	1920	1645	700
913	520	300	522	arr.	Mukden	dep.	241	.	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3.				Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4.	Local 6.
	B. S.						B. S.	
715	1130	—	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr.	Tientsin Central	dep.	1655	1941
745	1200	—		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	1641	1911
1139	1550	—	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	1332	568
1457	1746	—	148	dep.	Techow	dep.	1048	1158
1831	2021	—	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	806	845
7.	—	—	220		—		—	8.
830	2031	—	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	756	1812
1045	2231	—	266	dep.	Taianfu	dep.	601	1542
1300	018	—	318	arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	349	1311
1315	028	—		dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	339	1256
1536	316	—	377	dep.	Lincheng	dep.	120	1042
1846	450	—	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	2336	810
9.	—	—	420		—		—	10.
630	457	—	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	2329	2047
1156	838	—	528	arr.	Pengpu	dep.	1958	1442
1215	840	—		dep.	Pengpu	arr.	1946	1422
1637	1152	—	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	1648	928
1848	1330	—	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	1530	728

Express 16	Express 0				Shanghai-Nanking Line			Express 1.	Express 15.
B. S.	B.							B.	B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep.	Nanking	arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2100	. .	193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu Tsipingchow Branch Line						Lincheng Tsochuang Branch Line					
930	1353	2130	d. Yenchow a.	650	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Tsochuang a.	810	1410	2100
1033	1455	2240	a. Tsingchow d.	552	1125	1830	638	1219	1908	a. Lincheng d.	712	1302	1552

The station for the foreign concession in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 = train runs on Thursday only 2301 = train runs on Fridays only.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service
b = " " " " without " " "
S = train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September 1, 1916.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	1 Express R	3 Local	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Fast R	11 Local	13 N S G Local	15 Night Express R.S.	17 N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	8.40	22.00	17.15
Nansiang..			8.46	9.43	13.21	*15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW arr.	9.34		10.53	12.08	14.50	17.33		1.01	
SOOCHOW dep.	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	13.13		1.08	
WUSIH .. arr.	10.24		12.11	13.33	15.45	19.39		2.08	
WUSIH .. dep.	10.31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.13		13.50	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.00	
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
TANYANG .. dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG arr.	12.43	8.33	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.56	
CHINKIANG dep.	12.52	8.39	15.57	17 18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry ..arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	..

STATIONS.	2 Local	4 Slow	6 Coolie Goods	8 Fast R	10 Express R	12 Local	14 N S G Local	16 Night Express R.S.	18 N S G Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	15.55		22.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05		0.46	
CHINKIANG.. dep.		9.05	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. arr.		9.55	10.48	13.38	16.36	19.16		—	
TANYANG .. dep.		9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.36	20.30		2.53	
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.52	17.36			3.08	
WUSIH .. arr.	7.24	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.34			4.01	
WUSIH .. dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.53	18.51			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
SOOCHOW .. dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.29			5.12	
Kunshan	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang.. ..	10.58	15.57	17.19	18.26	—		9.40	6.33	18.00
SHANGHAI NORTH..arr.	11.25	16.20	17.55	18.55	21.20		10.15	7.00	18.35

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars
*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.00	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN.....	7.26	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	8.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	19.00	20.30
KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.24	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.11	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10 40	12.50	14 35	16.05	18.00	19.35	21.05

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.18	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang Ka	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	2.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.12
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.25
Chang Ka		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.42
Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.06	6.37
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.35
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.42	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.36	3.37	5.01	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.56	5.47	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.50	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.15	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 a.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.55	2.40	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

Will sell within their salesroom at
135, 136a Szechuen Road
On Tuesday, 5th inst.
at 3 p.m.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects

Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Center Tables, Cloth Stands, Bedroom Suite, Dining Room Suites, Drawing Room Suites, Roll Top Desks, Office Chairs, Office Files, Tespoys, Dining Room Chairs, Table Lamps, Book Cases, Sofas, Arm Chairs, Double and Single Beds, Hall Chair, Hats and Umbrella Stands, Screens, Brass Fire Irons, Meat Safes, E. P. Ware, Brass Ware and a Lot of Sundries, Etc., Etc.

Business and Official Notices

BILL SMITH

NOBODY
HOME
TODAY

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

"Quick Service and Efficient Service"

That's Our Motto

Why not send your car to us to be repaired? We don't delay the work and, furthermore, it is well done, for we have a Staff of Competent Mechanics, under the direction of skilled foreigners.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.
TEL. WEST 1234

Zung Lee & Sons

(W. Z. Zee & Sons)

Contractors to the Government, Railways, Tramways, Mines, etc.
HARDWARE, METALS, and SUNDRIES MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS
Suppliers of Engineering, Naval, and Mercantile Marine Stores
Largest Stocks, Highest Quality Goods. Our Prices are the Cheapest
as proved by our success in public tenders
Est. 1895

Tel. 196 General. 4368 Private. **Broadway** (Corner of Tiendong Road, Shanghai) *Tel. Address* "Zunglee, Shanghai"

ALL MAKES

OF TYPEWRITERS & OFFICE SUPPLIES
SEE OUR STOCK — SEND FOR PRICE LIST
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI

KNAPP & BAXTER, Inc.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

For that Cocktail!
GETZBEST
OLIVES

Getz Bros. & Co., Inc.
SHANGHAI

The Comparative Law School of China,

Law Department of Soochow University.

Entrance examinations for fall term, September twelfth to thirteenth. Opening day September fourteenth.

For further information, write The Dean, 20 Quinsan Road, Shanghai.

10359

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO OUTPORT CUSTOMERS

We have just received a new shipment of finest quality

"GOLDEN STATE" Californian Tinned Butter

Attention is called to the following special points:—

CONDITION. Imported and kept in cold-store and will therefore reach the consumer in finest possible condition.

PURITY. Pasteurized and free from all preservatives except salt.

QUALITY. Made from pure rich selected cream.

WEIGHT. Packed in tins containing full 16 oz. of Butter to the pound. Not merely a "nominal lb." of 12¼ or 13 oz. as is the case with so many other brands.

PRICE. Caselots of 48 one-lb. tins $0.95 per lb. f.o.b. Caselots of 24 two-lb. tins $0.93 per lb. f.o.b.

COMPARISON is invited with any other tinned butter. When comparing prices, please note the relative weight of contents.

Imported by
GEDDES & CO., LIMITED,
5 Peking Road.
Tel. 346.

$4.00 PER HOUR !

WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

International Recreation Club

Kiangwan Races

Mid-Autumn Festival

ENTRIES for all events close at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 5th September, 1916, at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon application from the Club.

By Order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 30th August, 1916.
10847

NOTICE

DAMAGED cargo will be examined and exceptions given on cargo ex steamer "China" on Monday, September 4th, at 11 a.m. No claims will be recognized unless bad order memo is obtained on the above date.

G. J. PETROCELLI,
Agent.

Shanghai, September 1st, 1916.
10872 S 3

NOTICE

WE have removed to our new premises No. 53 Bubbling Well Road from this date, August 1, 1916.

WONG ZUNG CHONG,
Tailor & Outfitter.
Former address, No. 422 Nanking Road.
10614

The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on 24th August, 1916, it was decided to pay a first interim dividend of 10%, equal to Tls. 0.50, per share—on the Capital of the Company, on Tuesday the 5th day of September, 1916, to those shareholders on record on 4th of September, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 30th August to 4th September, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 24th August, 1916.
10792

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 252
TRAIN SERVICE (194/26)

Commencing on September 1st, 1916, a NEW TIME TABLE comes in force on this line, which will from that date appear in the newspapers as customary.

The DAILY THROUGH MAIL TRAINS will be run in accordance with the following schedule:

DOWN TRAINS		UP TRAINS
1st day 8-35 dep	Peking	arr 19-50 2nd day
1st day 11-12 arr	Tientsin-Central	dep 17-00 2nd day
1st day 11-30 dep	TIENTSIN-EAST	arr 17-05 2nd day
1st day 12-00 dep	TIENTSIN-CENTRAL	arr 16-31 2nd day
2nd day 13-00 arr	PUKOW	dep 15-30 1st day
2nd day 14-20 dep	Nanking	arr 14-10 1st day
2nd day 21-20 arr	Shanghai	dep 7-55 1st day

Intending through passengers **from or to Peking** are **specially requested** to change trains at TIENTSIN-CENTRAL, not at Tientsin-East.

Special facilities are provided for the crossing of the Yangtsze River between Pukow and Nanking.

By Order
Tientsin, August 25th, 1916. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
10813

Now pause to think, Dear Customer. HAPPILY HOUSED? AM I? If not, be wise enough to find your way to HEAVEN, and SEE

V. K. SHEN & SON

(ESTABLISHED IN 1894 — KNOWN AS 'SINGVANKONG')
Furniture Manufacturers & Decorative Contractors
109 Hankow Road Shanghai

or RING up 1710 for their WELL-TRAINED EXPERTS. It is all free to you whether on SUGGESTION, DRAWING or ESTIMATE at any time and anywhere.

Grand Hotel Kalee, Shanghai

INCORPORATED IN U. S. A.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL

SITUATED IN THE MOST CENTRAL PART OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT. OPPOSITE THE MAGNIFICENT ENGLISH CATHEDRAL

130 LARGE, AIRY AND WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS
EACH WITH PRIVATE BATH ATTACHED

PASSENGER ELEVATOR

EXCELLENT ATTENDANCE AND COOKING

ALL DEPARTMENTS UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CONTROL

TEL. ADDRESS "KALEE" E. H. DUNNING, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents. a Word Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must be **Prepaid**

Replies must be called for

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED for outport, young man stenographer typist. Apply to Box 288, THE CHINA PRESS.
2 S 9880I

WANTED, first-class cook. Apply at 75, Route Vallon, with credentials.
10875 S 3

WANTED, assistant bookkeeper. Apply by letter only, stating age, nationality, previous experience, present or last salary. China Realty Co., Ltd.
10865 S 3

WANTED, competent lady stenographer for lawyer's office. Reply, stating salary expected, to Box 266, THE CHINA PRESS.
10841

EDUCATIONAL

MANDARIN TEACHER gives lessons to foreigners in the morning and evening. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 285, THE CHINA PRESS.
10882 S 8

WANTED, lessons in shorthand, from teacher residing in Western district. Apply to "Briton," THE CHINA PRESS.
10864 S 5

WANTED, an English teacher, lady or gentleman, 2 or 3 hours a week. Apply to Box 275, THE CHINA PRESS.
10853 S 3

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, part of a well-furnished house of six rooms in good locality, close to trams. Apply to Box 282, THE CHINA PRESS.
10876

FOR RENT, a six room house, with servants' quarters, in New French Concession at St. Catherine's Bridge, from Sept. 1st. Apply to Box 254, THE CHINA PRESS.
10820

HOUSES TO LET, 46 Rue Massenet; six large rooms, three bathrooms with flush closets, kitchen, servants' quarters, etc., gas, electricity, tennis. 105 Ave. du Roi Albert; five large rooms, sewing room, tiled bathrooms and kitchen, electricity and gas, tennis. 11 Waysjde Road; five large rooms, two bathrooms, etc. Apply China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.
10861 T. F.

TO LET, 71 Broadway Terrace, four-roomed residence. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.
10808 S 1

FINANCIAL

WANTED a partner who can afford, and not be afraid, to take an infinitesimal risk in a speculative business. Capital required Tls. 17,500 which, in consideration for, receives the controlling interest, and absolute charge of the capital and all monies. Incoming partner's share of the profit estimated to be Tls. 350,000 or more in a short period. Please apply to Box 287, THE CHINA PRESS.
10885

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.
10859 S 30

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School. May be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470, Shanghai.
10883

Other Business and Official Notices will be found on Pages 13 and 15

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with bathroom and boxroom, also front room.
Telephone 3482 9408

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Flat with bathroom attached, facing the Park. Nice room facing South, with full board, and all comforts at very moderate terms.
Telephone 1946.

TO LET, central and near Bund, several double and single well-furnished attic bedrooms, very cool and airy, in newly-decorated, up-to-date flat. Excellent board. Moderate terms. Elevator and 'phone. Apply to Box 215, THE CHINA PRESS.
10879 S 5

TO LET, furnished flat, 2 large rooms, small one, verandah, bathrooms, board optional. Apply to Box 286, THE CHINA PRESS.
10884 S 3

TO LET, large furnished room in English family, also small room. Bathroom, board. 31 Boone Road.

TO LET, in private German family, furnished room with bath attached, full board. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 278, THE CHINA PRESS.
10867 S 9

TO LET, very large room, small room, bathroom and verandah attached. 45 Bubbling Well Road.
10840 S 14

COMFORTABLE home in British family, bed and bathroom, full board. Terms moderate. Carter Road. Apply to Box 249, THE CHINA PRESS.
10816

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO BE LET, small godown, in a very safe position. Address 62 Range Road.
10854 S 7

OFFICE TO LET, 49 Kiangse Road, one room from 1st September. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.
10862 T. F.

TO LET, offices and godowns, 18a and 18b Kiangse Road, vacant end of December. Apply to the China Land & Finance Co., Ltd., 10 Canton Road.
10858

SITUATIONS WANTED

CLERKSHIP wanted by a young Chinese with long experience as general office assistant and fair knowledge of English. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 284, THE CHINA PRESS.
10878 S

ADVERTISTER, a thorough business man, at present employed desires change for betterment Knowledge of Japanese and Chinese. Apply to Box 283, THE CHINA PRESS.
10877 S

POSITION WANTED by a young lady as nursery-governess, to one child or more. Apply to Box 279, THE CHINA PRESS.
10868 S

AN EXPERIENCED Chinese seeks position as office clerk, accountant or typist. Good references. Will accept moderate salary. Apply to Box 272, THE CHINA PRESS.
10850 S 3

POSITION as typist and general office assistant wanted by an experienced young lady. Also acquainted with filing. Apply to Box 258, THE CHINA PRESS.
10837 S 3

WORK after office hours wanted by Britisher, ten years local experience in accounts, fire insurance and imports. Small remuneration accepted. Apply to Box 260, THE CHINA PRESS.
10829 S 3

YOUNG lady typist of several years office experience desires position. Address, Box No. 255, THE CHINA PRESS.
10833-S-3

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godownkeeper, storekeeper or timekeeper: many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, after Sept. 15th, furnished or unfurnished flat or house, by American couple; no children. Apply to Box 232, THE CHINA PRESS.
10862 T. F.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, almost brand new, sporting gun, 12-bore, with leather case. Apply to Box 281, THE CHINA PRESS.
10880 S 3

ROSENKRANZ PIANO for sale, second-hand, good bargain. Please apply to Box 257, THE CHINA PRESS.
10826

WANTED to hire, by the month, private horse and carriage, from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. Apply, with price, to Box 277, THE CHINA PRESS.
10866 S 8

WANTED, cheap two-seater Runabout, preferably Humberette type. Apply to Box 270, THE CHINA PRESS.

MANILA wrapping paper in stock 36" x 48" 50, 60, 70, 80 lbs. 480s; also white printing paper 31" x 43" 37 lbs. 500s. For samples and prices, please 'phone 3022 or 349, or write The China Agents Company, 55 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.
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FOR SALE Carriage (victoria) in excellent condition, no reasonable offer refused. Apply to Box 269, THE CHINA PRESS.
10848 S 5

A REAL bargain, 2 gasoline motors, Robert-made, brand-new; owner leaving; must sell cheap; 80 h.p., 6 cylinders, 2 cycles, 3500 r.p.m. Apply to Box 273, THE CHINA PRESS.
10851 S 3

FOR SALE, one Sanderson camera (C. H. & S. London) 4" x 5", with C. P. Goerz double anastigmat lens. Six double plate-holders, leather carrying case. All in good condition. Apply to Box 276, THE CHINA PRESS.
10855 S 3

Magazine and Automobile Section of The China Press, Sunday, September 3, 1916

Ida Rubinsteins Capricious Heart Won At Last

Ida Rubinstein, the Picturesque Parisian-Russian Dancer, Who Has Been Wooed by Some of the Richest and Cleverest Men in Europe; and (to the Left) Gabriele d' Annunzio, the Poet and Dramatist, in His Uniform as an Officer of the Italian Army.

The Poet d'Annunzio's Grave Wound Makes the Impetuous Dancer Abandon Her Paris Hospital and Fly to His Side with Penitent Devotion

Paris, July 27.

IDA RUBINSTEIN, most picturesque and original of Russian dancers and actresses, has experienced another change of heart.

Ida Rubinstein has gone back to Gabriele d'Annunzio, the great poet and dramatist, once more, and this time their friends believe their reconciliation is permanent, and that we shall soon hear of a quiet, romantic wedding in some corner of disturbed, but still sunny, Italy.

These two seem made for one another—he, the creator of strange, exotic dramas, she the impersonator of his most fantastic creations. Yet though powerfully attracted to one another, they have again and again parted with singular suddenness.

Ida Rubinstein possesses a powerful attraction for most men. She is as consummate an actress as dancer. Of superbly graceful figure, tall, lithe, sinewy, strong, her face, if not strictly beautiful, is certainly very interesting. She incarnates to perfection the passionate splendors and romances of ancient Rome, of Byzantium and of obscure, picturesque mediaevalism.

Gabriele d'Annunzio's attractions are almost entirely intellectual. Small, shrivelled up, wrinkled, sickly, bald, he has nothing of the hero externally. But he is probably the greatest living magician of words. He is a true poet. He has a familiarity with interesting phases of history, such as Graeco-Roman Egypt, late Byzantium, mediaeval Italy and the crusading colonies, that is deep and scholarly. He has drawn upon these sources for his poetic dramas with wonderful skill and imagination.

Doubtless it was his physical feebleness that caused the virile Ida Rubinstein to rebuff the poet when he was for the third time wooing her with desperate artistic devotion. The physical factor explains also why she has been drawn back to him by his courage under deadly peril and cruel suffering.

It will be interesting to tell first the latest phase in the romance of this remarkable couple, probably the most picturesque in the whole world of art.

When the war broke out they had just enjoyed an artistic triumph and won a fortune in d'Annunzio's play, "La Pisanelle, or the Perfumed Death," in which Rubinstein acted the strange Italian courtesan, half saint, half sorceress, who bewitched certain crusaders. D'Annunzio was then devoted to Rubinstein and she was weary of d'Annnunzio.

Conscience and patriotism seized hold of d'Annunzio and Rubinstein. She felt that her devotion was due to her adopted, imperilled land, France. His heart flew back to his native Italy, from which he had been driven by his incredible debts. With the true artistic temperament they threw aside their loves, their material interests of all kinds, and threw themselves into the war.

Rubinstein wished to give herself body and soul to France. She was willing to die, to be torn to pieces or to become a nurse. This state of her emotions gave a splendid opportunity to one of the richest bankers in Paris, who had for some time been a rival with d'Annunzio for her hand, to show his devotion.

This banker offered to equip a perfect up-to-date hospital for wounded soldiers, over which Ida Rubinstein could preside. She accepted his offer. The hospital was established in a mansion in Paris. It was one of the most perfect hospitals in France and infinitely the most luxurious.

The statuesque Ida Rubinstein glided through the rooms of the hospital day and night. The white robes of a nurse acquired a new charm and dramatic interest as worn by her. Fortunately she was assisted by an abundance of professional nurses.

The luxuries of the hospital were quite bewildering to the wounded soldiers. They far surpassed anything the poor fellows had known in their lives before they went to war. Coming on top of the horrors of the trenches, these luxuries seemed fairylike.

Each wounded soldier had a fine room and a nurse to himself. The linen was of the most exquisite and rare kind, imported from Russia. It was beautifully embroidered. Every man had a daily change of pajamas, and these also were of the most exquisite material. When he was able to get up he was supplied with fine cambric shirts in the same profusion.

Everything was on the same scale of artistic luxury. Rare and delicate incense was burned to banish the slightest suspicion of a disagreeable odor from the hospital. All the forks and spoons were of silver, of a beautiful Russian pattern and silver plate of all kinds abounded. The food was exquisite. Broiled pheasant, with a bottle of delicate, dry vintage champagne was a customary lunch for a convalescent "poilu."

Ida Rubinstein affectionately kissed every one of her soldiers good night before they went to sleep. She left no conceivable thing undone for their comfort. When a soldier was recovering she guided his feeble footsteps round the hospital or the garden, with her strong arm about his waist.

And what was happening to Gabriele d'Annunzio? He reached Italy just before that country entered the war. He used every resource of his intellect and his eloquence to lead her into the struggle, arguing very ingeniously that the Latin races should make common cause against the Teutonic alliance. By universal admission he had a great influence in deciding Italy to enter the conflict.

The instant war began on the Italian front d'Annunzio became a soldier and threw himself into the thick of the fray. He faced death in many forms. Not content with one variety, like most combatants, he faced it in the trenches, in aeroplanes, and in submarines.

From an aeroplane he cast stirring poems on the inhabitants of Trent, the city of Italian race which the Italians are trying to take back from the Austrians. He urged them to endure the hardships of the war and be true to the cause of Italian racial unity. In many ways he made himself a most spectacular but effective figure in the struggle.

Then he was wounded in the face by a bomb explosion. At first it was thought he would die. His right eye was badly injured. Even now it is not known here whether he will recover the sight of it.

Then a great light broke on Ida Rubinstein. She felt that she had deserted and rebuffed the greatest poet in the world, to devote herself to a lot of wounded soldiers, good fellows, indeed, but there were hundreds of thousands of them, and there was only one Gabriele d'Annunzio.

To think of that exquisite mind, that dauntless heart, encased in a frail, suffering body, made her yearn to fly to him and protect him.

In an instant the hospital, which she had filled with luxuries, to which she had devoted her every thought and act, was forgotten. The wounded and convalescent soldiers were packed off to an ordinary military hospital. The building is now closed, shuttered and deserted. Spurned, too, was the millionaire banker who had made all these comforts and luxuries possible.

Ida Rubinstein then hastened to Italy to be with the wounded D'annunzio and care for him. From her state of mind and certain remarks she made her intimates feel sure that the news of the wedding may be expected at any moment.

Before she went away from Paris Ida Rubinstein appeared in a new artistic creation. She enacted the story of "Helen of Troy" to the accompaniment of the Belgian poet, Emile Verhaeren's poem of that title. She did this in a series of dances and poses of great beauty and vividness. She impersonated the most famous beauty of all time, who set the entire ancient world in arms, causing a war that is closely comparable to the present in importance.

As she went through each scene, symbolizing the life of the lovely Helen, M. Georges Tribout sketched her poses, and here are some of them, showing how this wonderful dancer has rendered the ideas of the poet, and portrayed the feelings of the sad heroine of the Trojan war.

There is the imprint of tragedy on every line, the soul of a suffering woman, nay of thousands of struggling, fighting men, in every line. Ida is no longer the actress in the theatre; she has stripped her human personality to raise it to the realms of splendid fiction. Each attitude is like those eternal antique frescoes that speak to the beholder of soul-struggle.

The dancer has gone back behind the mere appearance of things to real passion and power, making you see and feel. She has thrown away traditions and dared to point a new way, to mark a new epoch in the interpretation of moving passion.

She has thrown herself into the personality of Helen, and suffers with her when taken away from Sparta, is transported with love for Paris, feels the oppression of fate at the horrid wars. She raves, and finally, in hopelessness, bows her head to destiny, which will have its way.

But did she feel that in enacting the Belgian poet's verses she was unfaithful to the Italian poet, whose works had so long furnished her opportunity for fame and success? The news of the latter's wound must have brought the fact home. No one who knows her temperament doubts that she felt it keenly and that it influenced her impulsive departure.

A Remarkably Clever Series of Sketches by Georges Tribout, of Paris, Illustrating Ida Rubinstein's Latest Dances Depicting the Life, Abduction and Adventures of Helen of Troy, as Described in the Poem of the Belgian Author Emile Verhaeren.

BAMBOO FOR HATS AND BEADS FOR VEILS

Face Stripes and Wood for Bonnets Described by Lady Duff-Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

QUITE perceptibly has woman rebelled against the reign of certain fabrics for certain uses. This is the age of intelligent revolt in dress.

The overturn of the kingdom of archaic dress was apparent when we began to adorn silk gowns with bands of cloth, chiffon robes with folds of broadcloth. "Am I Alice in Wonderland?" I heard a keen-faced American woman say while standing before a Fifth Avenue shop window "Fancy trimming delicate fabrics with heavy! It's absurd. This is topsy-turvyland." Such is the constitution of the human mind that it is shocked by whatever is new.

Fortunately it is elastic. It possesses the quality of rebound. It is adaptable, and soon accustoms itself to what at first perturbed it. Wherefore within the year the woman of whom I speak was wearing a chiffon gown around the straight, full skirt of which ran folds of broadcloth.

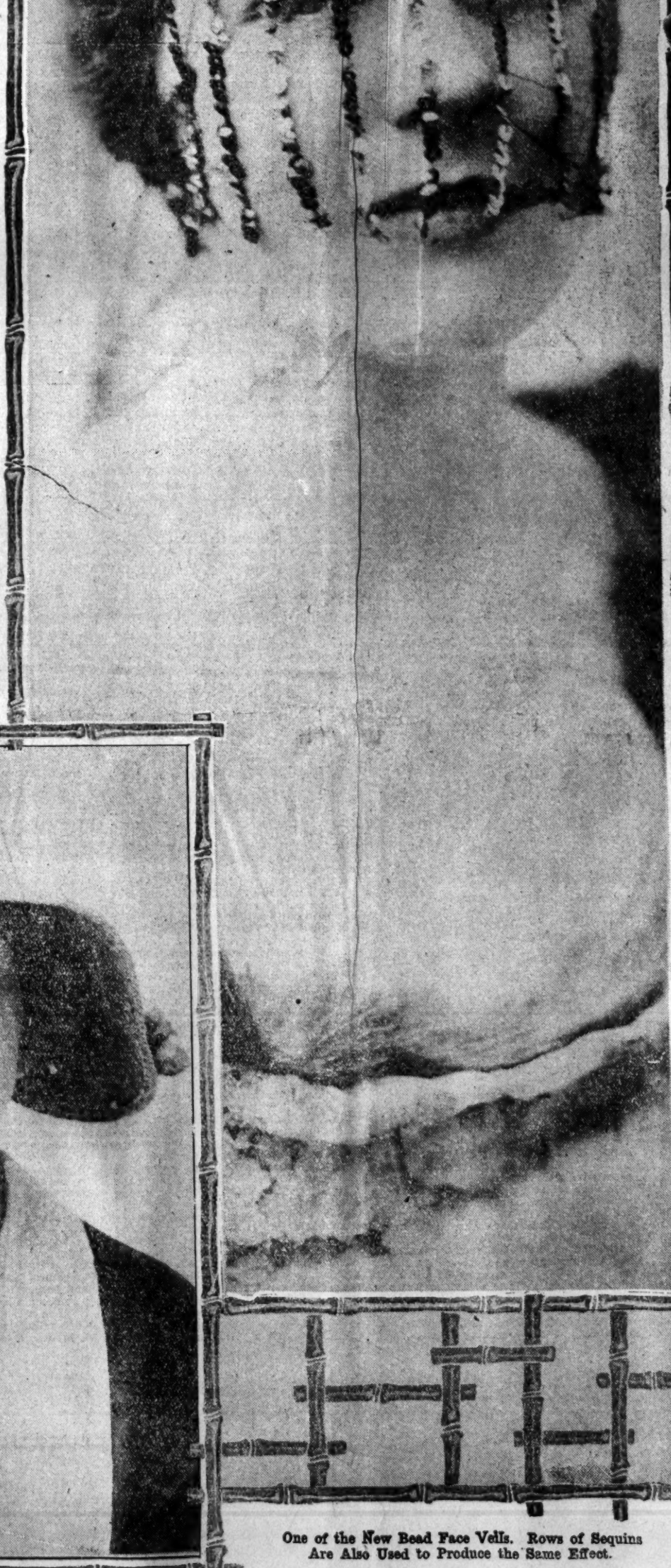
When I say that bamboo is being utilized for hats and rows of beads for veils there will arise a chorus of "Really, how absurd! I will never wear them!" But, madame, you will—if you possess the artistic sense. And I always add this saving clause: If they are suitable to your type. If it enhances your beauty, by all means wear burlap.

A vision may come to me of the motif of old tapestry, say a geometric design in green or a rose in pink, as a note of emphasis in a gown. Or I may see it adorning a hat. If I express my impulse and I am told, "But tapestry may not be used for a gown or hat," I will answer, "Pray, why not?" If, then, I hear the silly reason, "Because it has never been done," I answer, "That is a reason not worthy of consideration."

Rows of beads for veils may be artistic with special costumes. I can conceive of a fringe of beads above the face being a brilliant note with an afternoon costume of rich green or blue faille. The effect is distinctly Oriental, and the beads for veils should be worn with a costume having a note of the Oriental, either in color, fabric or line. It would be glaringly inartistic with a duck or linen gown or suit, for example.

The bamboo hat bases its claim to posterity upon utility, although it may be so contrived as to be beautiful. I pity the woman who wears a heavy hat in these adaptable times. She deserves her headaches. She deserves to lose part of her hair, as, assuredly she will, if she restricts the circulation by wearing a hat that binds or heats her head. I welcome the bamboo hat, provided it is fashioned into a thing of beauty.

A Charming Bamboo Hat That Has the Flavor of the Far East.
("Lucile" Model.)



One of the New Bead Face Veils. Rows of Sequins Are Also Used to Produce the Same Effect.

A Side View of the Bamboo Hat Showing Its Rim Curve.

An Attractive Summer Gown in Which There Is a Suggestion of the Orient.
("Lucile" Model.)

New Things Every Woman Ought to Know

How to Keep the Naughty Germs from Ruining Your Jellies and Preserves

THE preparation of delicious marmalades, jellies, etc., is a summer fad of recent years that has been very far-reaching. Many women who seldom enter their kitchens except for occasional inspection have found jam-making so fascinating that it takes precedence over all pastimes in the fruit and berry season.

Also canning (which differs from preserving in that there is less sugar used and therefore airtight jars must be used) is interesting women as never before, partly because fruit and vegetables are plentiful and partly because of improved methods, which make it a real delight.

Even the housewife who lives in a series of boxes, in a box-like apartment, finds keen pleasure in filling some extra boxes (to go under the kitchen table or a bed, perhaps) with her own brand of spiced figs, marmalades, fruits, etc.

There are numerous methods of canning and the secret of success in each is absolute sterilization. Perhaps this fact is one of the newer things in canning, for certainly more heed is given to this phase than ever before.

The best and the simplest methods of canning are cooking the fruits in jars in the oven of the gas range, cooking in jars in a steamer or in boiling water and stewing the fruit before it is put into the jars. In all canning it is most important that the food be protected from the growth of molds as well as bacteria and yeasts.

To kill mold spores the food must be exposed to a temperature of from 150 to 212 degrees Fahrenheit. Most bacteria and yeasts are destroyed if exposed for ten or fifteen minutes to the temperature of boiling water (212 degrees Fahrenheit), although some foods should be cooked an hour or more (if the bacteria are spore producers).

Vegetables when canned successfully are especially treasured in winter. To protect them from spoiling there must be not only the initial boiling, which disposes of parent bacteria, but further boilings to kill the spores which otherwise germinate as soon as cooled. Successive boilings, preferably a day or two apart, of at least five hours at a stretch, will annihilate all bacteria.

And, of course, the glass jars must be sterilized or the sterilizing process with the food would be so much wasted energy. The directions for this are simple. Set the jars in a kettle on a trivet and surround them with cold water, then heat gradually to the boiling point, boil for fifteen minutes, remove from the water, empty and fill with the fruit or vegetable, while hot.

The rubbers used should be new each season and should be boiled at least twenty minutes before using. Also the covers must be sterilized with all the other utensils that are to be used in the work.

For oven canning, which is the method preferred by many leading spirits in domestic science, fruit should be washed and carefully selected (as for every other method) then arranged neatly in thoroughly sterilized jars.

A syrup of sugar and water is used the same as for cooking in a preserving kettle. Fill the hot jars with it, put on the lids without the rubbers, set the jars on a strip of asbestos or place them in the oven in shallow pans containing two inches of boiling water.

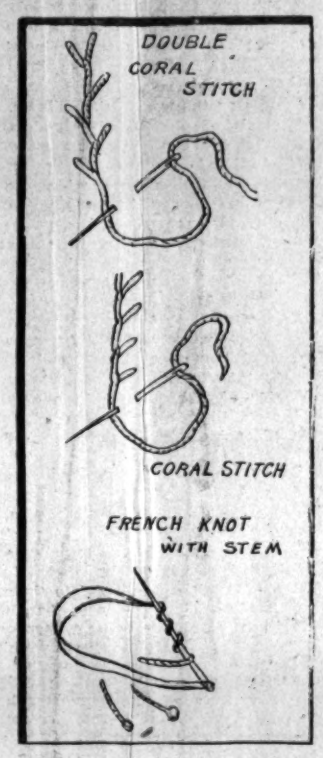
Cook for fifteen minutes, keeping the oven moderately hot. The cans should be removed from the oyen, one at a time, each filled up with boiling syrup, then a rubber put on and the cans sealed.

There are several methods of covering jellies, according to a writer in Gas Logic, and the following are both excellent. Have disks of thick white paper, the size of the top of the glass. When the jelly is set, brush the top over with brandy or alcohol and also dip the disk of paper in the spirits and put it on the jelly.

If the glasses have covers, put them on. If not, cut more disks slightly larger than the first and wet them in a mixture of the beaten white on an egg and a tablespoonful of cold water. Put these over the tops of the glasses, pressing them down well, to make them stick.

A thick coating of paraffin also makes a good cover.

More and more housewives are emphasizing the value of sanitation in all cooking, and the improved methods of canning and preserving, with precautionary effort in sterilizing, bring better results as their reward.



Stitches the Woman Who Embroiders Will Find Very Useful.

Economical Menus for the Week

SOME time ago a reader wrote to the editor:

"Why don't you tell us what other people have to eat? I am getting so tired of serving the same old things over and over again."

In response to this and other similar requests here are suggested menus for every day in the week.

Perhaps among these menus may be found some helpful hints for housewives.

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
Breakfast	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*
Sliced Bananas Cereal with Cream Broiled Bacon Parker House Rolls Coffee	Stewed Plums Boiled Rice with Milk Coddled Eggs Potato Puffs Milk Biscuits Coffee	Blackberry Mush and Cream Mutton Chops Brown Bread Coffee
Lunch	*Lunch*	*Lunch*
Chicken Salad Grape Surprise Gold Cake Pineapple Juice	Savory Rice Croquettes Lemon Pie Angel Cake Frozen Chocolate	Veal Terrapin Potato Croquettes Chocolate Eclairs Iced Tea
Dinner	*Dinner*	*Dinner*
Breaded Veal Chops, Tomato Sauce Stuffed Peppers. Baked Potatoes Cucumber Salad Cheese Straws Apricot Omelet Iced Coffee	Vermicelli Soup Braised Beef, Brown Gravy Mashed Potatoes Tomatoes Spinach Salad Cheese Wafers Peach Charlotte Coffee	Cream of Celery Soup Beef Olives Braised Lettuce Stuffed Potatoes Onion Salad Cheese Crackers Banana Chartreuse Coffee

THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Breakfast	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*
Sliced Peaches Cereal with Cream Corn Oysters with Bacon Buttered Toast Coffee	Cereal with Dates and Cream Boiled Eggs Cream Muffins Coffee	Stewed Rhubarb and Figs Broiled Ham German Toast Honey Cereal Coffee	Muskmelon Cut in Halves Rice with Cream Creamed Chicken on Toast Rolls Coffee
Lunch	*Lunch*	*Lunch*	*Dinner*
Vegetable Soup Crackers Sugar Cookies Lemonade	Irish Stew Sliced Tomatoes Coffee Jelly Whipped Cream Cocoa	Creamed Corned Beef Bread and Butter Ginger Cookies Chocolate	Cream of Corn Soup Stuffed Shoulder of Lamb Boiled Potatoes New Peas Carrot Salad Cheese Crackers Lemon Ice Angel Food Cake Coffee
Dinner	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Supper*
Cream of Corn Soup Broiled Steak French Fried Potatoes Creamed Spinach Lettuce and Pineapple Salad Cheese Sticks Cantaloupes Coffee	Corned Beef Delmonico Potatoes Maitre d' Hotel Cabbage Cucumber and Pepper Salad Cheese Relish Cornstarch Pudding Coffee	Cream of Potato Soup Roast Beef Yorkshire Pudding Boiled Potatoes Spinach Salad Cheese Biscuits Snowballs with Cherry Sauce Coffee	Lettuce and Egg Salad Pineapple Tapioca Cocoanut Sticks Iced Tea

Why Washing Dirty Eggs Usually Does Them More Harm Than Good

EVERY housekeeper should know how to test eggs. All eggs delivered at the home should be examined, and those that are unsatisfactory returned to the seller.

Heat is the enemy of the egg. Every minute a fresh-laid egg is exposed to more than 68 degrees Fahrenheit starts it on a downward career. Eggs should be kept in an ice-box in Summer and in a cool place in Winter.

Testing eggs is known commercially, as "candling" and was formerly done by holding the eggs against a candle light. Now the electric light has superseded the candle. It is very easy for the housekeeper to "candle" eggs by holding them against any light in an otherwise darkened pantry.

The absolutely fresh egg, against the light, shows a distinctive pinkish glow of goodness, says Good Health. Let that egg, however, remain in the heat for a little time, and within a day or two it begins to show "blood"—a tiny series of little blood vessels forming around the embryo of the chick; or the heat may cause the yolk to go toward the top and shift easily, which characterizes it as a "light floater." Again, the yolk may mix with the white and make a "white rot," a condition also revealed by the candle.

The final stage is the "black rot," where no light at all can be seen through the egg. The egg has now reached the explosive stage, which makes it such a favorite missile of the average boy.

A perfect shell is one of the essentials of a good egg, because any crack or break in it will tend to let in all kinds of bacteria to hasten its putrefaction. The egg, therefore, must be barded, not only by the condition of its contents, but by cleanliness and soundness of shell as well.

An egg that is so badly cracked that its contents escape is termed a "leaker." A "leaker" not only will not keep itself, but it may soil and injure a large number of eggs, kept in the same receptacle with it.

"Checks" are eggs the shells of which are cracked, but the membranes still intact. These, too, are sure to rot quickly. Even if their contents are perfectly fresh, they can not be kept for any longer period.

The egg with a dirty shell, no matter how good its contents may be, is unpleasant for the housewife to handle and cannot be served in the shell. Washing dirty eggs, however, hurts rather than helps them, for the reason that any water put on an egg washes off some of the protective covering which the hen puts on the shell to make it more resistant to the entry of germs. A washed egg is shiny and smooth, and lacks the powdery bloom of a clean fresh egg that has not been washed.

One of the points in egg testing, therefore, is to detect the egg which has been washed to escape the lower commercial grade assigned to those with soiled shells, so that it may soon be used in cooking. Only the perfect, fresh eggs should be served at the table.

Drink TANSAN

"Choicest of all Choice Waters"
"It prolongs the period of youth"
"It extends the span of life"

TANSAN—the trade name of the Spring that made it famous—is freely applied, or misapplied, to other and worthless waters, as for instance, "Turkey Tansan" or "Something else Tansan."

WHY?—Needless to ask, isn't it? You will find the name of J. Clifford Wilkinson on the label and crown cork of the genuine TANSAN—Accept no other.

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48 Kiangse Road: *Telephone 205*

AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 3, 1916

Solution Of Motor Fuel Problem Is Kerosene

Professor Lucke Of Columbia Says Only Permanent Relief To Be Found In Heavier Oil

Professor Charles E. Lucke, head of the Engineering Department of Columbia University, says that instead of looking for more gasoline for motor fuel the line of development for the automobile industry and for the oil industry should be the introduction of the kerosene automobile.

"The first step in such a development," said Professor Lucke, "would be the adoption of a satisfactory method or type of apparatus, and its design in a perfected form by a staff of engineers engaged for that purpose, and the acquirement of such patent rights as might be necessary to permit the manufacture and use of the accepted types of equipment for converting existing gasoline into kerosene automobiles.

"Considering the big gasoline market, which is the automobile field, and assuming that appliances can be made to use kerosene in the automobile engine, then the commercial development of these kerosene appliances is the logical thing to do. There are now large stocks of kerosene for which the demand is so small that the price is low. This kerosene is more widely distributed throughout the world than is gasoline. It can be obtained anywhere, and it is kept in stock everywhere. It can never be withdrawn from the market because the same demands that originally were responsible for this perfect system of distribution still exist today, and will continue to exist no matter how far improved distillation for increased gasoline yield may be carried.

"By the introduction of the kerosene-burning automobile an impression can be made on the situation of measurable magnitude immediately, because every gallon of kerosene so used is a sale for a product now difficult to sell, and to an equal degree reduces the demand on the now overtaxed gasoline market."

In regard to the mechanical problems involved Professor Lucke said:

"The question boils down in the final analysis to what can be done to make an automobile operate on kerosene, and whether or not the results of such operation can be regarded as satisfactory. This subject is one to which a good deal of attention has been devoted, but in very few cases has this attention been systematic or thorough enough to produce any generally accepted results, and in no case has it been organized. In most cases it has resulted only in a so-called kerosene carburetor, vaporizer, or in some other form of attachment offered to the car, owner as a purchaser. In no case has there been any adoption of these kerosene devices or attachments by the big automobile manufacturers. While in many cases successful demonstrations have been made, it is nevertheless true that sufficient numbers of unsatisfactory results have been reported to constitute discouragement and give kerosene a bad name. It must be admitted, even if such devices were entirely satisfactory in use, the method of introduction by sale to car owners by makers whose only profit is to be derived by the selling price could never make an adequate impression on the industry as a whole.

"Some sort of organization must get behind such sales in order that they may be properly installed, and the installations should be sufficiently numerous to affect an appreciable percentage of automobiles in use.

"It is believed from a study of the situation that not only is the sale of such kerosene carburetors or vaporizers alone unable to make an adequate impression on the situation by reason of the method involved, independent of their perfection, but also this is not the right method on technical grounds, because a study of the situation indicates that a device or attachment alone will not suffice. On the contrary, it is equally important that the engine be suitable in certain respects, and the method of attachment and connection is just as important as the suitability of the engine or the goodness of the device proper, all of which means that the equipment, to give satisfactory results, must be installed with due regard to the requirements of the engine by men trained for the purpose and skilled in the work, directed by engineers, and, of course, in the employ of the oil men at any rate at first.

"The methods proposed for utilizing kerosene in internal combustion engines of all sorts, including stationary as well as automobile and marine, may be divided into two general classes as to the manner of making the working mixture of vapor and air. In the first class, oil is injected by a pump directly into the cylinder, the mixture is made therein by maintaining suitable internal temperature and air mixing means. In the second class the mixture is made external to the cylinder, and is distributed from the point where made to the several cylinders and introduced as a gaseous mixture.

"All injection systems are unsuitable for the automobile because the quantities of liquid required per stroke for the small cylinders in use are extremely small—only a few drops. At the high maximum and low minimum speeds at which automobile engines must operate in conjunction with the variable amounts of oil to meet the load conditions, the injection oil pump becomes almost hopeless mechanically, though many attempts have been made to force its introduction. This is particularly interesting in view of the fact that most stationary engines using this oil operate in this way, and these include all those engines known as Diesel or semi-Diesel and hot bulb, but normally these are constant speed engines, operating at speeds that are comparatively low and having materially larger cylinders, so that the conditions are more suitable for pump use.

"In the class of externally made mixtures the first successful oil engines were those often known as the English type of engine, in which measured and constant qualities of oil and air are led over heated surfaces on the way to the cylinder, the metal temperature being maintained either by a constantly burning torch or by the internal combustion itself. Practically all of these engines, operating in this way, have no graduated oil feed for varying loads, governing by missing instead, so their mixture making parts cannot be directly applied to engines of the automobile type. They have, however, demonstrated the complete and satisfactory vaporization of kerosene oil in the presence of air, passing over heated surfaces and without deposition of carbon, which is a common accomplishment of the injection type of engine with internal hot bulb or other form of hot surface.

"This class of stationary engine is ample practical evidence of the commercially successful operation of engines by the making of mixtures of kerosene and air externally to the cylinder, so it would seem as if such a plan might be adapted to the automobile engine. To do so there must be provided means for proportioning the air to the oil that will permit of graduating the total quantity per stroke, and some means of applying heat to the mixture from the exhaust gases, for example, that does not involve the maintenance of the continuously burning lamp nor an internally heated part."

Regarding the organization needed for the introduction of the kerosene automobile, Professor Lucke said:

"While the kerosene car is not at the present date a commercial commodity in the sense that the gasoline car is, it is a reality in the experimental sense, and it needs only the same sort of mechanical perfection and commercial development that the gasoline equipment has received; in fact, very much less of the same order to make it a commercial reality. So simple, straightforward and clear are the steps to be taken that it is easily possible to complete them all within a period of six months with adequate working force and shop facilities. This, however, must be provided and operated in conjunction with some large interests as at present organized. These interests are the automobile manufacturer, on the one hand, and the oil men, on the other."

VETERAN REPRESENTS MAXWELLS IN EUROPE

Christian Lie, Pioneer In Motor And Aviation Fields Looks To Future

Christian Lie, formerly representative of the Ford Motor Company in Europe, has been engaged as general representative for continental Europe for the Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., of Detroit, U. S. A.

Mr. Lie was moved to accept this important commission, after ten years with the Ford Company, largely because of his enthusiasm for the future of the Maxwell product. He is convinced that all the foreign makets now demand just such a car as the Maxwell is. His wide experience abroad convinces him that the European market is now open for a motor car like the Maxwell.

"It is too sturdy, dependable and completely equipped cars selling at a low price that Europeans must turn," said Mr. Lie, just before sailing for Europe. "It will be a long time before Europe will be ready to manufacture automobiles. After hostilities cease, it will take a long period to reconstruct and to put machinery in such shape that motor cars can be built expeditiously."

Besides his motor car experience, Mr. Lie has had a valuable experience as an aviator.

Figures Of Auto Industries In U. S.

In first six months of 1916, 754,902 cars were made in United States.

Ninety-nine factories are working night and day.

Ford leads list, making 298,000 cars.

Twenty-seven factories are in Detroit.

Before year is ended output will be 1,500,000 cars.

For first half of year value of cars is over $481,000,000.

United States exports 33,000 cars worth $24,000,000.

Total value of output before end of year will be over billion dollars.

Hupmobile

99% Efficient

We have kept a record of every complaint, large and small, made against the Series "N" Hupmobile. Our record to date from the time the first Series "N" left the factory, shows the Hupmobile to be 99% efficient.

In other words, only one car out of 100 developed the slightest imperfection. We defy any mechanical thing, manufactured by hundreds and used and abused by hundreds of people in every climate under the sun, under every road condition imaginable, to surpass that record.

This record is significant to the automobile buyer who values his time, money, and peace of mind. Our records, proving our efficiency claims, are open to inspection.

Brief Hupmobile Specifications

Hupmobile Models: 5-seater, 7-seater, 2-seater, sedan, and 5-seater and 2-seater with detachable winter tops. Motor: Four-cylinder, 95 m/m bore, 140 m/m stroke. (3¾" x 5½"). Transmission: Three forward speeds and reverse; multiple disc clutch. Rear Axle floating type, spiral bevel gear. Cam shaft and crank shaft bearings bronze shell, babbitt lined. Long wheel base (119" on 2 and 5-seater, 134" on 7-seater. Tyres 850 x 120 m/m or 34" x 4" on 2 and 5-seater, 920 x 120 m/m or 35" x 4½" on 7-seater. Electric starting and lighting; ventilating, rain vision screen; one-man hood; quick-acting side curtains; door curtain carriers; deep upholstery; speedometer; robe rail, foot rail and carpet in tonneau; non-skid tyres on rear; five demountable rims; tyre carrier, pump, jack and full set of tools. Magneto ignition, wire wheels, special colors, khaki hood and seat covers at small additional cost over list price of car.

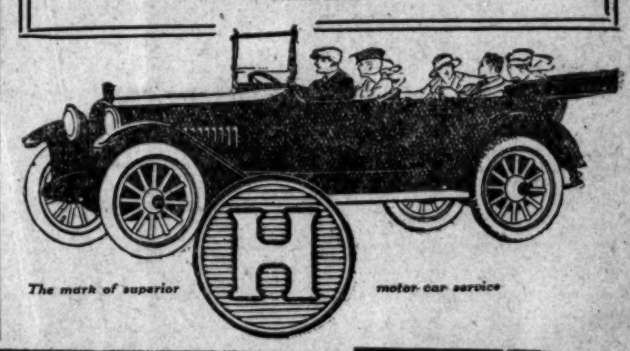
Hupp Motor Car Corporation

Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

Dealer for all China, except Peking Province

CENTRAL GARAGE

SHANGHAI



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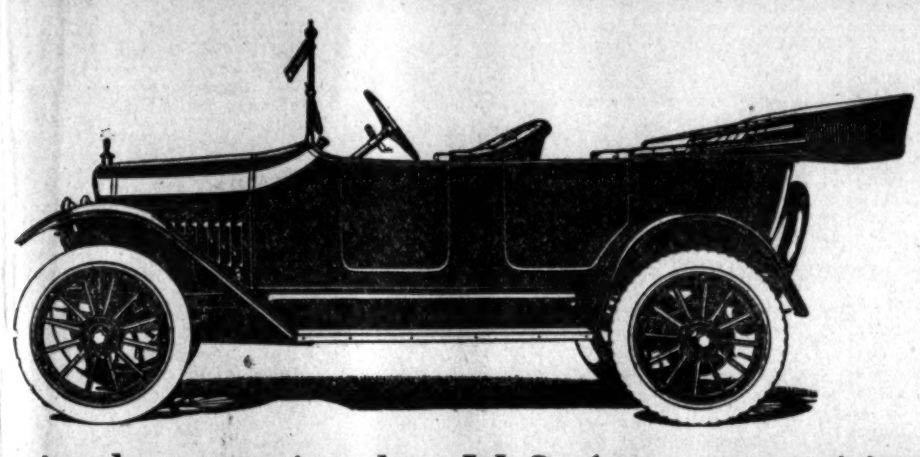
The exclusive use of FORD CARS in the Markt Service, is the most conclusive proof possible of their economical running, strength and comfort.

Phone 4257 **Phone 4257**

Why be Envious

of the man who owns a six-thousand-tael motor-car, when for about one-quarter of that amount you can purchase a car such as

The 1916 Maxwell



One of the best-known and popular-priced cars in the U.S.A., comprising material and workmanship that made possible a 22,000 mile motor non-stop run, the longest motor non-stop trip on the record book.

A Hard Problem and the Maxwell Solution.

The designing of a G. $5,000 automobile is merely child's play by comparison with the problem of designing a pure stream-line, five-passenger, four-cylinder car, electrically lighted and started, of dependable quality, and selling approximately for one-fifth as much.

The man who buys a G. $5,000 car is a wealthy man—invariably. Such a one is not likely to criticize the tyre, petrol, and other bills too closely—so that presents no problem to the engineer.

Did it ever occur to you, too, that the G. $5,000 car is called upon to withstand less ill-usage, while being treated to vastly better care, than is the low-priced car?

The low-priced car is very frequently driven by the owner himself, and the care it gets is such as he may have the skill or the time to devote to it, for one need not be a professional chauffeur or mechanical expert to drive and care for it.

Beyond the matter of petrol, oil and water, the low-priced car requires little attention. Its design reflects the utmost simplicity. Its motor is free from intricate mechanism. Its construction carries out the same idea.

Engineers who create a low-priced car anticipate the conditions that eventually exist pertaining to their product. They realize that their field is made up almost entirely of every-day men and women, who live every-day lives, and who want an automobile for every-day use. *Then they build a car to answer to this demand.*

To the buyer of a low-priced car, the item of maintenance is the one big consideration. "Design, with maintenance cost as your first consideration," said President Flanders to the Maxwell engineers when they began to design the car, "for the class of buyers who must consider the purse and, therefore the original cost of the car when buying, must consider still more carefully the maintenance or after-cost.

What is the problem set to an engineer, then? To design not only a car of ample power and in proportion to weight, of ample seating capacity and good riding qualities; and to sell it for a fraction of the price of the big car; not only these, but he must also solve the problems that the buyer will not solve for himself.

That is, he must anticipate the abuse to which it will unwittingly be subjected; must anticipate carelessness; and must make it so that it will practically lubricate itself, and be fool-proof in every other part.

THAT IS WHAT THE MAXWELL ENGINEERS HAVE ACCOMPLISHED!

ONE CHASSIS—FOUR BODY STYLES

TOURING-CAR, ROADSTER, CABRIOLET AND TOWN-CAR

THE CAR OF LOWEST "FIRST-COST." **THE CAR OF LOWEST "AFTER-COST."**

A large shipment is expected to arrive before the end of this month.

A specimen car is on view at and demonstrations may be arranged with

THE SOLE AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS

The Eastern Garage

4 Soochow Road **Telephone 1159**

HUDSON SUPER-SIX, 4MOTOR CLASSIC, HERE

Messrs. Markt and Co., Demonstrating Much Talked About Car Of Season

By closing one's eyes it would be almost impossible to feel the shifting gears in the new Hudson Super-Six which has been attracting so much attention about the streets and drives of Shanghai the past few days. And by closing one's eyes it would be impossible to know that the accelerator had been 'stepped on' and that you were flying along at an unheard-of rate of speed.

In fact the discriminating motor fan has not ridden in a high powered car that is silent, yet powerful, and that fairly sails along, yet does not vibrate, until he has ridden in this latest motor car arrival in Shanghai. Much has been said and more has been printed concerning Hudson Super-Six, and the opinion of experts here who have looked over the car is that few untrue things have been said or printed.

One thing that strikes the observer the moment he sees this motor classic in operation is how peculiarly it is adapted to Shanghai traffic. The two essentials required of motor cars here are quick response from the engine and perfect brake control. These essentials the Hudson Super-Six has in abundance. The engine purrs easily into a high running speed from almost a standstill and comes to a full stop in unbelievable time as a result of its brake control and perfect balance of weights. One wishes there were hills to climb about Shanghai as the hum of the powerful motor is heard at any time it is opened up for a moment.

The claim is made for this car that it is the most economical of the larger types of cars. It is claimed that an average of 24 miles to the gallon of gasoline should be had on the roads about Shanghai. Messrs. Markt and Company are ready to demonstrate this wonder car to the skeptical or the prospective buyers and, by doing so, they undoubtedly will gain converts to the Hudson Super-Six idea.

'POP' GEERS IN AUTO

The horseless age has claimed the grand old man of the horse game in America. "Pop" Geers is driving a Ford car purchased recently from the Cleveland branch.

"I do this," said Pop as he cranked up his Ford runabout, "so that I can get to my horses quicker."

And he further explained that he's not a speeder when in an auto—that it's only when he's back of a thoroughbred trotter or pacer that he goes against time. "I'm not looking for any automobile record," said he.

He also declined to pose for a photograph while driving his auto—so he had to be snapped. "I'm a horseman, not an automobilist," said "Pop." He will take the car around the racing circuit with him, using it to go to and from the prominent tracks of the country.

French Army Cars Given Much Care

Six Thousand Men Constantly Employed To Keep Them In Order

Paris, July 3.—Six thousand men are now constantly employed keeping the French army motor cars in order. The work is done on strictly business-like principles, with an account kept of every spare part and extra tire. The heads of the system are men accustomed to managing important firms in peace time.

To simplify matters as far as possible, each army specializes in some particular make of car and most of its autos are of this make.

A reserve of cars of all kinds, from swift runabouts to rumbling trucks, is kept ready day and night for emergencies. One lot of sheds at the repair station is reserved for the spare parts required by the special make of car which forms the great part of that particular fleet, while a second lot has parts for all other makes.

SPRING OVERHAULING SAVES REPAIR BILLS

By Personally Looking After Detail Motorist Avoids Future Expense

A thorough spring-time overhauling is one kind of motor car insurance that every automobile owner can afford to take out.

As the spring and summer wear on, the motorist who is running his car for the second season may discover that a rigid inspection at this time of the year will stand between long repair bills and perhaps costly accidents. Overhauling does not mean a superficial inspection of the chassis and body and the tightening of a few noticeably loose nuts. It includes a thorough and systematic job of putting the vehicle in the best possible condition.

It is a good plan to begin the overhauling with the motor and take in the details of the car one at a time. If nothing else is done the grease and grime from a year's running should be washed from the cylinders and motor base with gasoline. The interior parts of the motor, particularly where carbon deposits occur, should be swabbed out with a kerosene-soaked cloth.

The man who takes care of his own car can readily remove the lower part of the crank case, or oil reservoir, and clean this thoroughly. It is good practice in connection with this operation to throw out all the black and used oil and fill the reservoir with new lubricant. At the time the lower part of the crank case is removed, the bearings of the connecting rods on the crankshaft can be easily inspected.

Lubrication is the one big item that the car owner can look after in its own garage, and every friction surface on the car from the steering gear to the rear axle should have attention. Tires too can be examined for bruises and cuts and their proper fitting to the rims seen to.

The overhauling may disclose conditions that necessitate the automobile being attended to by an expert mechanic, but the owner of one of the more carefully constructed makes of automobiles will find that he can do the major part of the overhauling work in his own garage if he chooses.

HOW TO GET TIRE AND GAS MILEAGE

Observing Few Simple Rules And Exercising Cars Will Bring Results

The owner who wants a big tire mileage can get it, and big gasoline mileage along with it, if he will observe a few simple rules, and one of the most important of these lies in the way he stops and starts his car. Just note how one man will shut off his power almost a rod away and just coast up to the curb. He saves gas, his tires and his car all at once. Another man will drive right up to the curb and then jam on his brakes. His car will slide a foot or more, and in that one time he put more wear and strain on his rear tires than a mile's ordinary driving.

The matter of starting the car is another important feature, if long wear is to be obtained from the tires. always start away from the curb slowly. Just ease in the clutch and glide away. In this way the back wheels do not revolve uselessly two or three turns and grind the rubber tread off your rear tires. Sudden starting and stopping is not only hard on tires but it is bad for the whole car.

In going around corners care should be taken to take the turns easily and smoothly, and slow down before getting to the corner. Going around a corner at fifteen or twenty miles an hour puts a fearful strain on the tire fabric and invites early blowouts. The man who does this is simply working for the tire companies, although he may not realize it. The small stone cuts in the casing should be kept filled with some good tire filler. This will keep out water and oil, two of the worst enemies to tire fabric, and put hundreds of extra miles on every casing. Oil will ruin an inner tube in a week. Don't throw the extra inner tubes in promiscuously with the spare tools and oil can. Wrap them carefully in cloth or better still get a couple of good strong cloth bags for them. Some of the tire companies supply these bags free or they can be made at home with very little trouble. But the real big rule of all is, keep the tires blown up to the proper pressure recommended by the maker. A good pressure gauge that is accurate should be used.

If motorists would observe these few simple rules and occasionally read some of the literature published by the tire companies, they would find that their tires would last them a whole lot longer and that most of their tire troubles that have been taking the fun out of their trips would disappear for good.

Boston Laughed When Modern Bicycle Was First Seen On Street

But Smile Was Not For Long As Model Passed High Wheel

Thirty-one years ago Boston forgot its dignity and fairly shook with laughter. Yonder, coming down Old South street, was a stately procession of 5,000 high-wheel bicycles, marking a gala celebration by the League of American Wheelmen.

And stringing along at the tail end was the queerest thing in the way of a vehicle anybody in Boston had ever seen. It had two little wheels of equal size, one behind the other, and they looked grotesquely diminutive among their giant companions. Astride the funny contraption was a man with a long beard, within which the Atlantic breezes played hide and seek.

Boston was laughing at the first appearance of the safety bicycle. A half dozen years later the tables turned. The safety had become the rage; the old high wheels a curiosity.

Today Boston would hold its sides in tumultuous laughter to see a be-whiskered individual pedal down through its historic streets on an old high-wheeler.

The safety's antecedent wasn't such a back number, either, even from the twentieth century viewpoint. Any vehicle that can be propelled with muscle power at the rate of a mile in 2.25 3-5 isn't to be sneezed at. And this the old high wheeler did as late as 1890, with Willie Windle of Millsbury, Mass., aboard.

It's interesting to note in passing the bike idea is just a century old. It was born when the Dandy Horse appeared on the streets of Paris.

The Dandy Horse consisted of two wheels, one in front of the other. The wheels were connected by a bar, surmounted by a sort of seat. The rider got astride but kept his feet on the ground and pushed himself along by running or walking. Part of the weight of his body rested, however, on the funny wheeled device. It was popular for a time.

Lallement's "Bone Shaker," built of heavy iron, with iron tires, was the next big step in bicycle development. It was built on the principle of the later boy's velocipede, except that it had two wheels instead of three. But, Glory Be, how it did shake its rider!

Gradually Lallement's front wheel grew in size until it reached the proportions of the high wheeler. And finally came the safety, to create a popular future, to lapse for a time in favor of the automobile, and then in 1916 to start another jog toward popular favor.

LONG RUN PROVES ECONOMY OF CAR

Saxon Makes 300-Mile Trip; Averages 25 Miles To Gallon of Gas

On July 1 the Saxon dealers throughout the country made a 300-mile non-stop run in 1916 Saxon models. The test was made to ascertain what record could be obtained in miles to the gallon of gasoline.

When the event was first programmed by the factory, F. L. DuBroy the head of the Saxon Sales Company here, decided to enter the event, and at the same time obtain an official record of the possibilities from the owners' standpoint in this section of the State.

With this object in view he gave instructions that a twenty-five-mile per hour average should be sustained on the run, feeling that this average, while detrimental to great gasoline mileage, was, however, a safe and sane speed possible for the owner.

At five minutes past midnight on the morning of the 1st the Saxon Six left the Orpheum, with Nat Wills, the comedian, who is also an enthusiastic Saxon owner, at the wheel.

Travel to San Juan

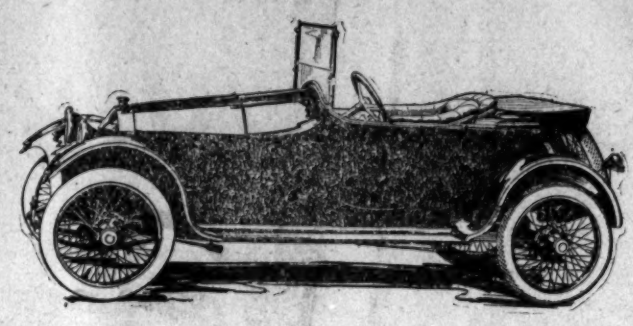
The car was sent down the State Highway to San Jose, thence up the other side of the bay to Oakland, thence back again to the Garden City and on down El Camino Real to San Juan, the most southerly end of the run. From San Juan it was a straight run back to San Francisco.

In speaking of the test, Ray Hollaway, who had charge of the event, says:

"The Saxon Six made a wonderful showing to Gilroy. We were averaging better than twenty-nine miles to the gallon, and it looked as if we were going to obtain a wonderful record.

"After leaving Gilroy, however, we ran into an awful heavy head wind, which was later accompanied by rain, and we at once realized that this was costly. It was suggested that we run out our mileage where conditions were more favorable. This, however, was not in keeping with our original idea."

"The Smartest Car in Town"



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1916 Scripps-Booth Car?

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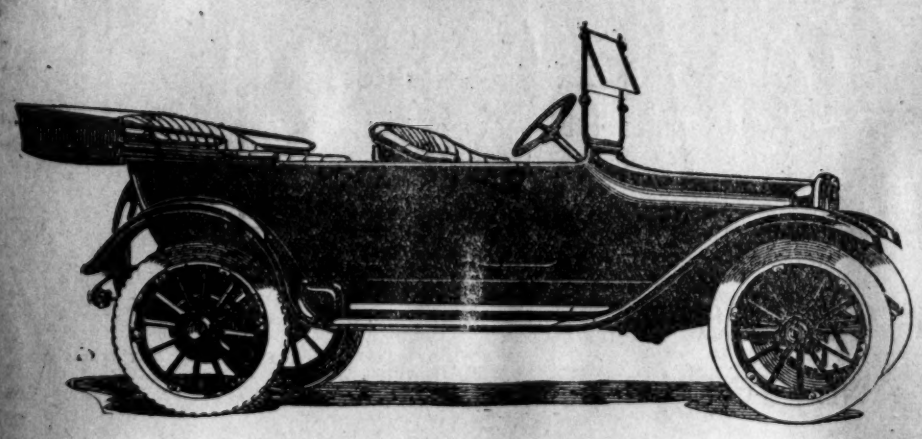

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Latest Models, complete with Electric Self-Starter, Head, Tail and Dash Lamps, and all Modern Improvements are now on view

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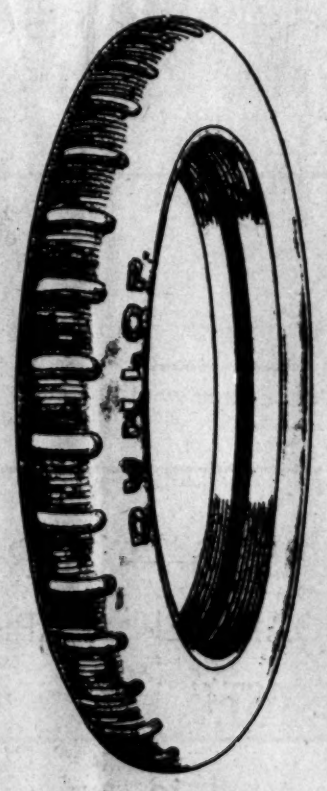

Our Repair Department was established, and is carried on under expert foreign supervision, not as a profitable or even an expense-paying proposition, but for the sole benefit and convenience of our clients. Our charges are calculated on this basis. A comparison with others' charges will convince you of this. The workmanship is unquestionable.

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MAXWELL MAKES NEW RECORDS ON COAST

Motor Car First Vehicle To Reach Lake Tahoe

GREAT DRIVE UP SIERRAS

New Economy Mark Of 45 Miles To Gallon Of Gas

Recent motor car performances in the west have focused the attention of the automobile public on Maxwell cars, says Mr. Collin Campbell, who handles Maxwell cars locally. During the month of May, stock Maxwell cars have been put through various paces along the Pacific coast and in every instance have established records that proclaim dependability, strength and the all-important item of economy.

Ray McNamara, who has piloted several Maxwell economy runs, and who established a record in Detroit early in April when he drove a stock touring car 44 miles on a gallon of gasoline, broke his own record in California, when he drove a car from Oakland to San Jose, the speedometer showing 45.6 miles when the engine stopped after consuming its supply of one gallon of gasoline.

In connection with McNamara's performance, a report comes from Seattle that a Maxwell touring car made the run from Seattle to Tacoma on a gallon of gasoline. A distance of 43 miles was registered and the car carried five adult passengers and two children.

The Maxwell gained added glory by breaking the trail to Lake Tahoe, making the run three full weeks before the earliest arrival of any previous season.

This performance is all the more remarkable in that the snowfall in the Sierra Nevada mountains during the past winter was the heaviest since 1889. The Maxwell made the trip to California's most famous mountain lake without any aid save that furnished by its own engine and its hardy crew of four men.

In many places the snow was piled fifteen feet deep, but the car came through without being buried once. The success of the venture was due in large part to the ability of the car to ride the heavy drifts instead of breaking through them, as was the case with heavier cars in past seasons.

Mr. McNamara's latest economy test was observed by representatives of the Lincoln Highway Association and the San Diego Fair, while the automobile editor of the Oakland, California Tribune inspected the speedometer gears, the carburetor, etc.

Speaking of the economy test at Seattle, one of the newspapers there said:

"Seattle has been the scene of numerous economy trials, which have aroused much interest among motor enthusiasts, but a new chapter was recorded when a 1916 model Maxwell touring car, carrying five adults and two children, traveled from Seattle to Tacoma on a gallon of gasoline. That the performance was not an accident was demonstrated when the feat was repeated on the return trip. The distance from the Seattle Automobile Company's building in Seattle to the Logan Garage in Tacoma is forty-three miles, which gives the Maxwell a record for phenomenal gasoline economy."

New York To 'Frisco In 5 Days, 18 Hours

Sportsman Makes Drive In Marmon Car; Officials Check Trip

A new record has been established for automobile travel between New York and San Francisco by making the trip of 3,476 miles in 5 days, 18 hours and 30 minutes.

This record was hung up when one of the new model Marmons arrived in San Francisco Saturday afternoon, July 29, at 5 o'clock, having been on the road continually since leaving the starting point at Columbus circle, New York, at 1.30 Monday morning, July 24.

S. B. Stevens, a millionaire sportsman of Rome, is responsible for this new record. Mr. Stevens is chairman of the motor reserve division of the American Defense society, and offered to establish, for the benefit of the society and other preparedness organizations, the possible speed and reliability of motor transportation across the continent. The trip was authenticated by the Automobile Club of America, whose officials checked the car out at New York and in at San Francisco.

According to brief advices received here from San Francisco the epoch making trip was one of the most thrilling ever attempted for such a long distance on ordinary highways. Mr. Stevens drove the car personally for almost half the journey, being relieved for certain portions of the trip by other amateur drivers.

In the far western country recent rains added to the difficulties of bad mountain and desert roads, and necessarily made the average for the remainder of the journey somewhat lower.

RECOMMEND 5-TON TRUCK FOR ARMY

Report of Committee On Motor Truck Club Reserve Corps' Expedition

The special committee appointed to report on the recent expedition of the Reserve Corps of the American Motor Truck Club in which five-ton trucks alone were used recommends:

In connection with the recent and continuing purchase of motor trucks by the War Department we advocate the purchase for immediate use of one or two fleets of five to six-ton motor trucks to be displayed for service in Mexico, where an immediate, official, and adequate try-out can be obtained, and their comparative adaptability for army service, as against that of the one-and-one-half to two-ton trucks can be discovered, and conclusions, based upon actual experience, obtained under typical service conditions.

We believe this recommendation should be adopted for the following reasons:

First, because it would be necessary in times of pressing need for the War Department to make use of practically every truck available from commercial service, and as the five and six-ton trucks would represent a large percentage of such trucks, their adaptability and limitations should be discovered in advance and actual experience should be sought to determine ways and means for their most effective use when called upon; and,

Second, because it is the belief of the committee from the Motor Truck Club of America that the possibilities of the five to six-ton motor trucks have not been fully developed by the War Department, either by theory or use, and that the obstacles to their use are greatly overestimated.

CADILLAC OUTRUNS TRAIN FOR 4 DAYS

Iowa Dealer Makes Demonstration On Commerce Club Trip

Various parts of the country have reported again and again how the Cadillac Eight has beaten trains in races between gasoline and steam. But none of the previous feats has been quite so unique—or caused quite so much comment in its immediate neighborhood—as that just performed by the car in Iowa. This car beat a train too—not once, but 55 times in a four-day period.

The Commercial Club of Waterloo, Ia., was making a "get acquainted" tour in a special train, visiting 55 towns. C. A. Morris, the Cadillac dealer at Waterloo, arranged to accompany the train, in a Cadillac, over the entire route. He arranged with a bank or a newspaper in each of the towns to send with him to the next town to be visited, someone familiar with the road.

The result was that the Cadillac, though leaving each town at the time the train pulled away, invariably arrived at the next stopping place before the train reached it. Several times, members of the club rode in the Cadillac from point to point; and throughout the trip, the motor car was the chief conversational topic, not only abroad the train but in the towns visited.

The engineer of the train took it as a personal affront that the Cadillac should be such a consistent winner, and on one stretch of about six miles, the last day of the tour, opened up for a gait of 65 miles an hour. But the Cadillac leaped to the same speed and beat the train, as usual.

HUDSON SUPER-SIX PRODUCTION INCREASED

Demand For Model Results In Extra Work At Factory

In an extensive national advertising campaign the Hudson Motor Car Co., is announcing a continuance of the Super-Six model. The original program for 1916 was to manufacture 30,000 Super-Sixes. The demand for the car has been so great that it has been found necessary to increase the number to 45,000.

The Hudson plant in Detroit is turning out 135 Super-Sixes every day, and by August 1, the daily shipments will average 150 cars. Unless there should be labor conditions, or variation in cost of materials and other costs that cannot now be foreseen, the policy of the Hudson Company is to maintain the present prices.

The Super-Six has proved to be an immensely popular car. In the various tests of speed and endurance to which it has been subjected, both under American Automobile Association auspices and in the hands of owners, the Super-Six has shown up remarkably well. The increase in production will be good news to many who had given up hope of getting a Super-Six this year.

TRUCKS SUPPLY VERDUN

Continuous Train of Motors Sometimes Only 20 Seconds Apart

How Verdun receives its supplies is graphically told in the following from the Petit Journal of Paris:

"To keep Verdun supplied, the main roads have to be handled exactly like a railroad. A continuous train of motor trucks has to travel over a circuit some 140 kilometers in extent, the vehicles succeeding one another sometimes as frequently as every twenty seconds. It is indeed a curious spectacle presented by the regular progress, a little slow, of this caterpillar of motor wagons, picked out at night by the luminous flare of their headlights.

"The route is entirely reserved for automobiles. It is not available to horse-drawn vehicles except under the strictest regulation and to a very limited extent. It is, in fact, rigorously close; a corps of signalers and a very efficient system of illuminated signals regulate the direction and control the speed of the vehicles."

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125 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

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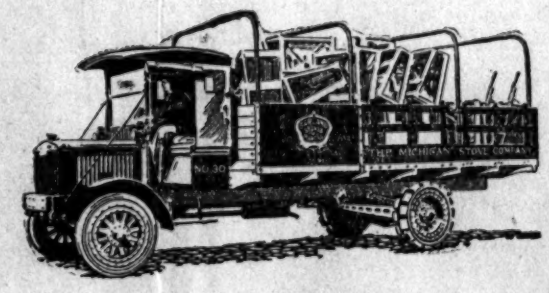

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for their reliability and service giving qualities. Built in a factory with an international reputation for the care and painstaking methods with which it has built thousands of lorries, this kind of construction earned for the Federal the only Gold Medal awarded lorries at the recent Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Federals are made in three sizes—1½ ton, 2 ton, 3½ ton, all constructed with the efficient, dependable worm drive.

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For Business, Sport and Recreation

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The Very Unusual Problems of a Mother of Quadruplets

This Is How Mrs. Keys' Quads Looked When They Were Just a Month Old. Below Is Reprinted the Picture That Aroused Country-wide Interest Showing the Same Little Girls a Year After.

Of This Unique Little Bunch of Keys the Three on the Left—Roberta, Mona and Mary Are Brunettes. The Little One on the End Is Leota, a Pronounced Blonde and of a Temperament Totally Unlike Her Gentle Little Sisters.

"The Night Walker."

Photos Copyright by F. M. Keys, Hollis, Okla.

Mrs. Keys, of Oklahoma, Describes the Joys and Troubles of Bringing Up the World's Only Living "Four-in-Hand" of Girl Babies

MRS. F. M. KEYS, of Oklahoma, presented her husband with four lovely little baby girls. This newspaper printed the picture of them in connection with a learned and interesting article upon twins and why twins were so much alike even in temperament and fortunes.

Immediately scores of letters began to arrive.

How did Mrs. Keys feed the four little Keys? Who walked the floor with them at night when they were restless? Were they all alike or were they different? How did they tell them apart? How did they look when they were very little Keys indeed?

And so Mrs. Keys was asked to tell just what are the joys and troubles of being the mother of a four-in-hand of girl babies. Here is her plain, unvarnished story just as she wrote it.

By Mrs. F. M. Keys.

IT is a pleasure to tell to the readers of this newspaper the interesting story of my four baby girls of a year. It is only natural that I feel the motherly pride and interest in my babies that any true mother would feel, and I might add that my love and interest is multiplied in full proportion to the number of my babies. I feel that God has honored me and my family in blessing our home with these sweet, pure little lives.

We realize that our responsibility is great and that there is an unusual task before us in looking after the physical and mental needs of our little ones. The many kind deeds and useful gifts of interested friends, together with messages and greetings from all parts of the United States, have been received with pleasure and gratitude.

A few words with regard to my condition and state of health prior to the birth of my babies may be of interest to readers of this story. To within a few months before the birth of my babies there was no unusual or uncommon experience or feeling. However, during the later months I became much burdened and oppressed and at times was almost helpless, and my condition was regarded as very serious. I was forced to wear rubber stockings in order to prevent unusual and dangerous distension of the blood vessels of my lower limbs.

My babies were born at Hollis, Harmon County, Oklahoma, where we have been residing several years. Hollis is a small town of about 1,500 inhabitants, located near the Texas Panhandle line. At the time of the birth of my babies there were several of our relatives present. There were Mrs. Keys, my husband's mother; Mrs. Roberta Spooner, my husband's sister; Mrs. J. H. Doolen, of Paducah, Texas, my mother, and Mrs. Mona Curry, my sister-in-law.

It was fortunate indeed that our near relatives were with us, thus providing careful attendants to the babes as they came.

The little ones began to arrive about 12 o'clock on the night of June 3, 1915. Roberta arrived first, and she was taken in hand by my sister-in-law, Roberta Spooner, who immediately named her Roberta.

Then Mona came and was taken in charge by my other sister-in-law, Mona Curry, who had some difficulty in reviving the almost lifeless little body, whom she insisted on calling Mona in her honor.

And still other surprises were in store for us. About 1 o'clock another precious little girl was born and was taken in charge by Mother Keys, who immediately christened her Mary for herself.

About 1:30 a. m. the last of the four little girls arrived, and Mother Doolen took it in her care, naming it Leota for herself.

So all four of the babies were named at the time of birth by those who cared for them during their first hours of life, and, strange to say, they seem to show some marked characteristic or resemblance either in disposition or favor for whom they were named.

"The Quads' Outing."

I was in a most pitiable condition after the birth of the little ones and remained in an almost unconscious condition until day. I was kept close in bed for three weeks after the birth of my babies. Mother Keys remained close at my side for a month after the birth of the babies, and Mother Doolen and other close relatives gave me special care. My first impression after I had recovered from the fearful shock of physical suffering was one of love and devotion to my precious little ones and a realization of the great responsibility resting on me, as their mother, to mature and watch over them in the best possible manner.

I had provided plenty of suitable garments for one babe and quite enough to supply two comfortably, but I was now faced with the necessity of preparing suitable clothing for four. Relatives and neighbors began to get busy, and it was only a matter of a few hours until there was a goodly supply of all that was needed. Since then numerous gifts in the way of articles of apparel have been sent in by interested friends, until there has been little need of worry on my part in keeping them well supplied with suitable clothing.

I keep them dressed in light flannels and white lawn slips through the hot weather. I nurse all of the babies some, that is, during the night, and for nine and one-half months after their birth I nursed them all regularly without resorting to any other food. Later I have been using condensed milk with good results.

My four older children give me much assistance in looking after the little ones in charge and give them all the needed attention at night; still the care and responsibility of keeping hem nursed and comfortable while in bed is very great and quite a strain on my nerves.

My babies appear at this time to have a very smooth disposition and through the day give me little more trouble than one baby does ordinarily. However, my work is lightened by doing it systematically, having a time for everything and keeping everything in its place, leaving regular hours for feeding and putting them to sleep.

At first I bathed the little ones daily and rubbed them with alcohol and olive oil. I let them nurse about every two hours. This I kept up for about nine months. When all or more than one appeared hungry at once I used rubber pacifiers until I had time to satisfy all of them. After nine months I began to use milk diluted and warmed, and nursed them less frequently, but could feed them with more convenience after beginning the use of the bottle. One of the babies, Leota, refuses to nurse the bottle most of the time.

In disposition, though a blonde, Leota seems to have more temper than any of the other three babes. The others are brunettes in complexion, taking after their father, while only one, Leota, is a blonde like myself.

In appearance I would naturally say that they are very pretty, and most every one backs me up in my decision. They have no physical defects that I know of, are perfectly formed and appear as large and healthy as the average baby of single birth, which is something wonderful.

In appearance the babies are very much alike, with the exception of Leota, the blonde, whom a stranger can easily distinguish from the other three on account of complexion and shape of face. The other three are very much alike, and for several months I was even puzzled myself as to their identity.

The babies have thrived and grown as fast as could naturally be expected. Their weights at birth were as follows: Roberta, 4 lbs.; Mona, 4½ lbs.; Mary, 4½ lbs.; Leota, 3¾ lbs. At one year: Roberta, 10 lbs.; Mona, 16¾ lbs.; Mary, 14 lbs.; Leota, 16½ lbs.

The babies are beginning to pull up by objects in the room and will soon be walking. They can easily sit alone without any risk of falling. They can perform many sweet little baby pranks, such as hiding their face, playing peek-a-boo, clapping their hands, pretence of crying and attempts of talking. They are very playful and like to be tossed and talked to. They play with each other on the rug for hours, and it pleases them to get out on the grass late in the afternoon, where they seem to enjoy the fresh air.

"The Quads' Wash."

It is of course a considerable strain to take care of four children of exactly the same age, but not so much as having to look after four small children of different ages. I feel, therefore, that I have a good deal to be thankful for. My four babies all require the same kind of food, the same kind of clothing and the same general treatment. I can, therefore, provide food and clothing for them on a wholesale plan and that is more economical than looking after four children of different sizes. I am also thankful that they are all girls and therefore healthier than boy babies.

Visitors have come in great numbers to see my babies. Over 5,000 came during the first three months after their birth.

I am continually besieged with questions, often the same ones over and over again, until I become almost cross and impatient in repeating the same answers over and over again. Such questions as: "How do you manage so many?" "Do they all nurse?" "What do you do when they cry?" "Can they talk?" "Can they walk?" "How old are they?" "How much do they weigh?" and hundreds of others.

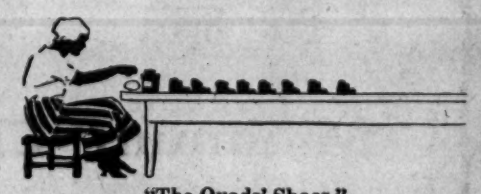
Some come mainly through curiosity and many seem to regard children as a burden and seem to be quite sympathetic. This is rather disgusting and amusing, and visitors who do not show appreciation of my babies are not welcome. One lady looked the little ones over hurriedly and said, "Oh, I just detest children—they don't appeal to me." I could not keep from saying that I could not conceive of a rational human being who did not love children for the Master said, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

My babies have traveled quite a good deal for ones so young. When they were about three months old I went by auto to visit my mother, Mrs. J. H. Doolen, of Paducah, Texas, a distance of about seventy-five miles. The babies stood the trip fine. At four months old we took them to visit the Oklahoma State Fair, where we received many interested visitors and were very pleasantly entertained. We next visited Wichita, Kan. During last Fall we were at the Dallas Fair, Dallas, Texas, where we spent several pleasant days.

At first the plan of charging to see the babies was distasteful to us, but after realizing that there would be a continual round of visitors all the time and the continual stream of questions, we decided there would be nothing amiss in charging a small amount to pay for the trouble of showing them, and our time in answering queries. Not being wealthy, the means thus received comes in very acceptably.

We have recently visited Paducah, Texas, where the babies were shown under the auspices of the Methodist-Episcopal Church, and have just returned from a trip to Childress, Texas, where the M.-E. ladies again took charge of the little ones. Here half of the proceeds of admission went to the church.

We are appreciative of the many gifts and kindly interest shown our little ones. We hope to be able to rear them and educate them in such a way that they will prove a blessing to the world.



"The Quads' Shoes."

SPORTING NEWS SECTION
THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 3, 1916

TWO S.C.C. TEAMS PLAY TO A DRAW

Turner Relieves Slow Game By Not Out Innings of 88; Deeks Puts Up 42

'RECS.' EASY WINNERS

Total 118 and Dismiss St. Andrew's for 58; Milner Is Good With Ball

The meeting of two S.C.C. elevens captained by G. M. Billings and W. C. D. Turner on the Club ground yesterday resulted in a draw in favor of Turner's team. If anything the weather was a trifle too hot for vigorous exercise and this was seen both in the making of runs and also in the fielding. An exception to the general rule was of course Tait, who again stole as many runs as he acquired. He fielded in the country and his activity there saved many a four.

The feature of the afternoon's cricket was a score of 88 from the bat of Turner. He gathered his runs in his usual polished style and gave but two chances that might have been taken; otherwise his score was faultless. He made most of his runs on the off side of the wicket and generally kept his hits well on the carpet.

Turner's side batted first, and so well did Billings bowl, that half the side were out for something under 50. Then Turner and Langley became associated and very soon mastered the bowling to such good purpose that before they were parted the board showed 122. Quite a useful stand and it undobutedly saved the game for the side. Langley made his runs by some plucky hitting and his 38 was most valuable.

Tait was the only other batsman that showed any confidence with the bowling and his 26 came in a very few minutes. He was unfortunate in being run out when trying to take a short one.

Billings bowled well throughout the innings. He sent down 18 overs, two of which were maidens, 52 runs were scored off him, and he took four wickets. He was decidedly unfortunate in not getting more victims. In the field he was not too well supported.

With 163 against them, Billings' players went in to bat. Holiander and Anderson opened but were not very successful. Campbell and Cooke however when they got together very soon put a different complexion on the game. The two started to hit about in great style, and the score went up at a rapid rate. Deeks followed when Campbell was bowled by Turner and he gave an excellent exhibition of hitting. He was playing well and getting runs all round the wicket when falling light made him mishit one of Monk's and the ball was caught by Tippin behind the wicket. Stumps were drawn when 8 wickets were down and the score standing at 120. Monk was the most successful bowler for his side taking 3 wickets for 38 runs. Both Turner and Tippin accounted for 2 and the other went to Thomson. The wicket keeping of Deeks was a feature of the game. With a score of 163 against his side he only gave away a single. Warrener in the same position did well for his string by smartly catching a couple of batsmen.

Scores:

Turner's Team

W. J. Monk, c. Deeks, b. Billings	0
C. B. W. Moore, b. Grimshaw	2
C. E. M. Thomson, b. Billings	10
E. G. Tait, run out	26
W. C. D. Turner, not out	88
S. N. Mills, st. Deeks, b. Graham-Barrow	0
T. G. Smeaton, b. Graham-Barrow	0
W. H. S. Warrener, b. Billings	1
J. Tippin, c. Johnston, b. Billings	2
H. Langley, run out	38
C. A. S. Williams, not out	5
Extras	1
Total (9 wickets)	142

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
G. M. Billings	18	2	52	4
R. Grimshaw	6	0	27	1
E. P. Graham Barrow	5	0	37	2
D. Campbell	2	0	10	0
R. W. Johnston	5	0	22	0
P. T. Hollander	1	0	4	0

Billings' Team

P. T. Hollander, l.b.w., b. Monk	8
W. E. Anderson, b. Thomson	6
D. Campbell, b. Turner	23
D. H. Cooke, st. Warrener, b. Turner	29
S. J. Deeks, c. Tippin, b. Monk	42
R. W. Johnston, c. Warrener, b. Monk	4
J. H. Cubbon, b. Tippin	1
C. Lowe, b. Tippin	0
E. P. Graham Barrow, not out	1
G. M. Billings and R. Grimshaw, did not bat.	
Extras	6
Total (8 wickets)	120

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
W. J. Monk	9.2	1	38	3
C. E. M. Thomson	4	0	22	1
H. Langley	4	0	17	—
W. C. D. Turner	4	0	26	2
J. Tippin	6	2	11	2

S.R.C. v. St. Andrew's

The Recs were at home to the Saints yesterday but they were much too strong for the visitors. Going in first they knocked up 118, and when St. Andrew's followed they could only gather 58.

For the winners the old stagers did the best work. Tom Wallace was top scorer with 31 and he was closely followed by W. R. Wilson and Milner. Clifford kept the Recs on their best behavior and at no time did they take liberties with his deliveries. He took 5 wickets for 35.

For St. Andrew's, Brodie, Clifford, and Gutierrez were the only players to reach double figures. Milner proved too good with the ball to allow anything like a score to be put up against his side.

S. R. C.

H. J. Cooper, c. and b. Clifford	8
F. Milner, c. Howell, b. Gutierrez	22
T. Wallace, c. Singer, b. Clifford	31
R. J. S. Brandt, b. Clifford	13
H. J. Ambrose, b. Donaldson	0
T. W. R. Wilson, c. Clifford, b. Donaldson	0
W. E. Wilson, l.b.w., b. Clifford	26
W. J. Haynes, c. E. G. Barnes, b. Gutierrez	0
C. Komaroff, c. H. J. Barnes, b. Gutierrez	6
R. Phillips, c. Brodie, b. Clifford	2
Naftaly, not out	0
Extras	11
Total	118

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
W. C. G. Clifford	12	3	35	5
J. Gutierrez	11.2	1	46	3
R. A. Donaldson	8	—	26	2

St. Andrew's C. C.

P. S. Hyndman, c. Naftaly, b. Milner	5
W. A. Singer, c. Phillips, b. Milner	0
W. C. G. Clifford, b. Wilson	12
J. Gutierrez, c. Phillips, b. Milner	11
E. G. Barnes, run out	9
Geo. Howell, b. Milner	4
R. A. Donaldson, c. Phillips, b. Milner	8
E. A. Brodie, c. Milner, b. Ambrose	13
S. Hawkin, run out	1
A. C. Scriven, c. Phillips, b. Milner	0
H. J. Barnes, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	58

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
T. W. R. Wilson	9	3	23	1
F. Milner	9.3	1	31	6
H. J. Ambrose	1	1	0	1

Hankow's Big Four!

By Jack High

It is understood that the first Interport Lawn Bowls match will shortly be played in Shanghai. Hankow, I hear, is sending down a Big Four to try conclusions with the local Big Four, winners of the Rink Championship for the last two seasons. Incidentally, the visitors will tackle the various clubs' best teams and it will have to be "some four" to beat them.

The games probably will take place about September 20 and given fine weather, good play will be witnessed by the "pearshaped" followers of this sport. The Hankow team will consist of Messrs. Manwaring, Laidlaw, Paul and Haynes.

The names of Munro and Arch Crosbie are missing from the visitors' team. Munro has won the open championship of Hankow this season. Crosbie is recognised as a brilliant bowler, and it is a pity that he can not come down, as his cheery and caustic comments would have proved vastly entertaining.

The Hankow team are a good solid combination. Haynes, a brother of "Wiffles" Haynes, the Recs County wicket keeper, will probably be No. 1. He plays the correct game of this position which is to put his woods just behind the Jack. Haynes has played in star company in England both on Crown and Scottish greens, and is very reliable.

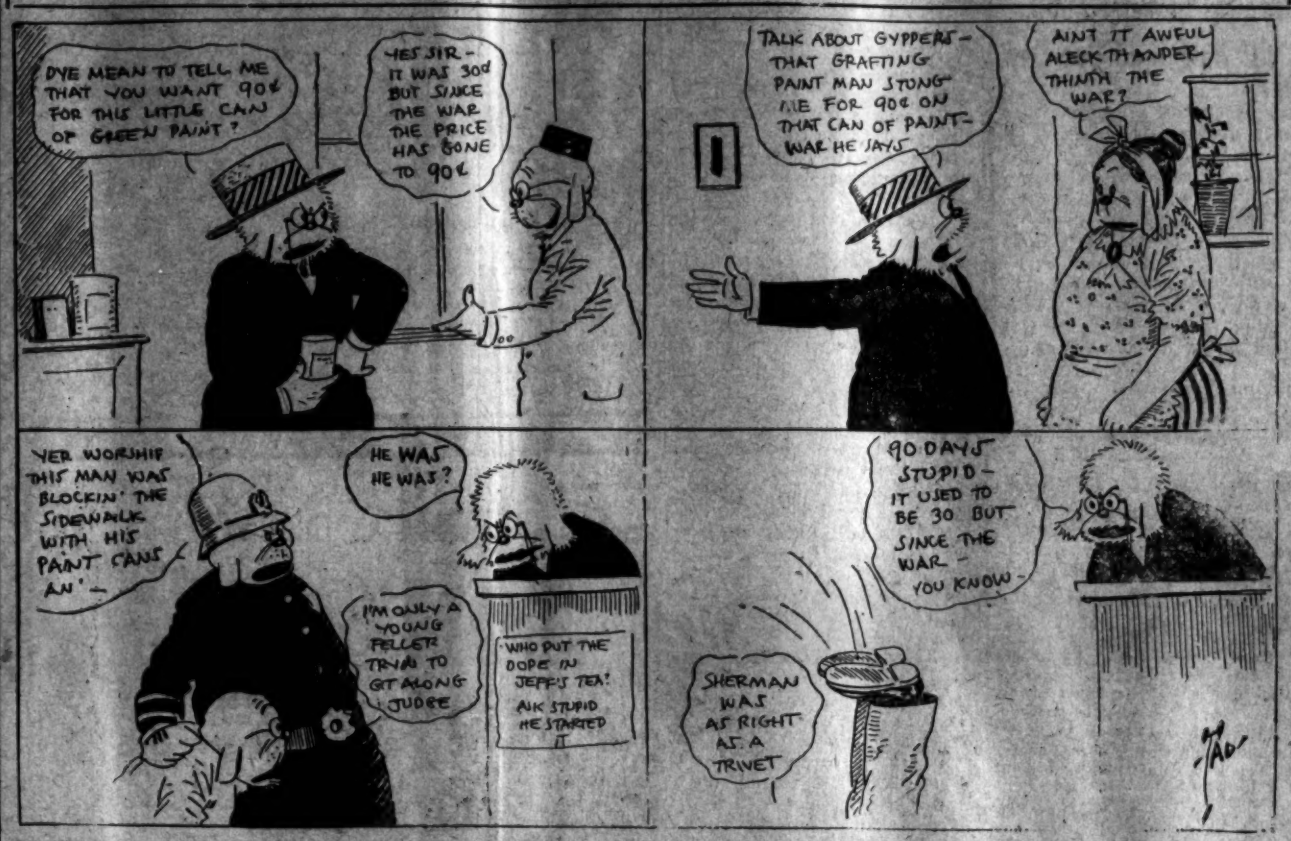
Paul, the No. 2 man, has the natural instinct and skill for bowls, and is steadiness personified.

Laidlaw, well known to the Shanghai bowlers, is at times brilliant, and is never below good form. He is a very good skip and his judgment is of the best.

Manwaring, the senior member of the party, is a bowler of high caliber. He plays a fine game on all occasions, and is an expert on "cutting out" when his opponents are lying a bucketfull. He has a weakness for the back hand, and is equally good at either drawing the shot or laying a safe guard.

Given decent weather and fast greens, Hankow should do remarkably well.

Judge Rummy — By Tad


DYE MEAN TO TELL ME THAT YOU WANT 90¢ FOR THIS LITTLE CAN OF GREEN PAINT?
YES SIR - IT WAS 30¢ BUT SINCE THE WAR THE PRICE HAS GONE TO 90¢
TALK ABOUT GYPPERS - THAT GRAFTING PAINT MAN STUNG ME FOR 90¢ ON THAT CAN OF PAINT - WAR HE SAYS
AINT IT AWFUL ALECK THAYNDER THINTH THE WAR?
YER WORSHIP THIS MAN WAS BLOCKIN' THE SIDEWALK WITH HIS PAINT CANS AN' -
HE WAS HE WAS?
I'M ONLY A YOUNG FELLER TRYIN TO GIT ALONG JUDGE
WHO PUT THE DOPE IN JEFF'S TEA? AIK STUPID HE STARTED IT
90 DAYS STUPID - IT USED TO BE 30 BUT SINCE THE WAR - YOU KNOW -
SHERMAN WAS AS RIGHT AS A TRIVET
TAD

School Sports Chatter

By Domino Junior

The final of Public School doubles championship, played off during midweek, with V. and A. G. Remedios against A. M. A. Hansen and G. Barradas, was a one-sided contest in favor of the first couple. V. Remedios was well up to form and Hansen played a good game against odds. The winners are to receive a trophy, and they certainly deserve it. When they entered for the tournament, they were looked upon as likely to do something and, by defeating Sterlingwerff and Hawes, and Ollerdessen and David, they certainly did.

* * *

Today will see a re-play of the Hanbury-Public School tennis match. The teams are very evenly matched and the games are sure to be more or less even. On Public School's side, J. Turner, A. Hansen, J. P. Hawes and H. Sterlingwerff ought to be able to do something notable and on Hanbury's side. Quincey, the brothers Hansen and Emmamooden ought to prove their equals.

* * *

September 16! Watch that date! It means the return match between the Hanburians and the Public School and it will probably be played on the Recs' ground. Public School, who have lately run into some luck, ought to score plenty of runs. Hawes will certainly trundle for the Public and, if he repeats his performance against the Police, last Saturday, he will certainly dispose of the Hanburians quick.

* * *

Public School are about to have an American mixed doubles tournament, which will be played on some Saturday and Sunday this month. The games on Sunday will be played morning and afternoon.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Sept. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M Sept 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Sept. 6
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M Sept 8
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava..... Sept. 8

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Sept. 5
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Sept. 8
Per R.M. s.s. Monteagle Sept. 12

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic Sept. 3
Per P. and O. s.s. Malta Sept. 3
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos..... Sept 15
Per P. and O. s.s. Namur Sept. 18

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of July 23 left Hongkong at 5 p.m. on August 31, and is due to arrive here at 5 a.m. today, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

The M.M. s.s. Armand Behic, due from Kobe today at 9 a.m., will bring some American mail.

The French mail of August 6 is due at Hongkong on September 11, and here on September 15. Left Colombo on August 28 per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat.

Lawn Bowls

Scotland won another decisive victory in Lawn Bowls yesterday by defeating the Rest of the Club by 13 points. Fast greens, and clever bowling was the order of the day. The scores follow:—

Scotland	Rest of Club
Rink No. 1.	
G. L. Campbell	O. Crewe-Read
J. T. Disselduff	E. L. Hunter
D. MacGregor	C. E. Pearson
F. B. Walker	W. N. C. Allen
25	12
Rink No. 3.	
J. C. Macdougall	A. Taylor
A. Gray	V. Grundy
J. Valentine	E. C. Emmett
G. Dunlop	F. L. Marshall
20	18
Rink No. 4.	
R. A. Lawson	S. Hammond
J. Ross Young	H. H. Fowler
Dr. J. Ross	W. J. Gande
D. MacDonald	R. Simmons
12	26
Rink No. 5.	
C. M. Bain	L. Evans
A. M. Warrack	E. Payne
W. D. Graham	J. J. Sheridan
R. R. Hynd	F. Large
19	17
Rink No. 7-8.	
H. B. Stewart	G. H. Phillips
J. Park	W. Dutton
J. P. Lowe	F. C. Banham
D. M. Graham	A. Samson
21	11
97	84

Shanghai Yacht Club

Today, there will be an ordinary race.

Start—Shanghai line; first gun, 9 a.m.

Course—Down river to Woosung Customs Hulk and anchor. Return about 3 p.m. and finish at Shanghai line.

Finish—Down river at Woosung Hulk, Up river at Shanghai line.

Special instructions—Aggregate results of the two courses to count.

Shanghai Golf Club

The following is the result of the Summer Eclectic competition held in June, July and August. Conditions, 18 holes; half club handicap on 31-3-16:—

A. Gray	62	1½	60½
C. J. Scott	70	6	64
Sir H. de Sausmarez	69	4	65
H. H. Coghlan	70	6	65
F. O. Reynolds	70	4	66
H. F. Bell	75	9	66
T. W. Mitchell	70	3½	66½
A. B. Hocking	71	3½	76½
A. W. Macphail	76	8	68

266 cards were taken out.

Y.M.C.A. Lawn Tennis

The doubles of the Chinese Championship were finished yesterday afternoon. One second round match had to be forfeited to Kenneth Young and K. T. Ling because of the illness of T. L. Dow the partner of L. S. Yao.

This put the former pair into the semi-finals where they met Y. S. Day and Y. C. Hu, Young and Ling winning 6-3, 6-1.

Later in the day this winning pair met D. Y. Lin and Tsao Mao-fuh, resulting in a win for the latter 6-3, 6-2, 6-2, giving them the doubles championship for 1916.

In the singles two matches were played off. Tsao Mao-fuh beat Y. S. Day, 6-4, 6-2, and D. Y. Lin beat Y. K. Hsu, 7-5, 6-1, putting Lin into the finals where he will meet the winner of the Tsao—T. H. Fong match.

There was a large and enthusiastic crowd out, including many ladies.

Hanbury v. Public School

Only one match was played yesterday in the Hanbury-Public School tennis match. H. Sterlingwerff and B. H. Smith met and defeated H. L. Hayward and T. V. Jensen by 6-0, 3-6, 8-4. The game was very well played, and the Hanburians were in splendid form. Sterlingwerff and Smith lost the second set through nervousness.

The following have been selected to play today:—

(1) T. Porter and L. P. Quincey (T.H.S.) vs. J. P. Hawes and R. Remedios (S.P.S.).

(2) J. Petterson and G. V. Jensen (T.H.S.) vs. J. Turner and A. V. White (S.P.S.).

(3) H. L. Hayward and T. V. Jensen (T.H.S.) vs. H. Stellingwerff and B. H. Smith (S.P.S.).

(4) A. Willis and J. V. Jensen (T.H.S.) vs. V. O. Remedios and C. E. Ollerdessen (S.P.S.).

(5) A. S. Ahmed and C. A. Young (T.H.S.) vs. A. M. Hansen and C. Bowern (S.P.S.).

(6) E. Turner and S. Emamooden (T.H.S.) vs. G. Madar and C. Barradas (S.P.S.).

The first two couples will play on the S.R.C. ground on Sunday at 4.30 p.m. The third couple plays on Saturday, the fourth at 5.30 on Monday afternoon, the fifth and sixth on Sunday afternoon at 4.30 on the Public School's Ground.

All games are to go the full 3 sets, and the side winning the most games will win the match.

Week's Scouting Notes

By T. Tracker

The scouts of the 6th, 7th and 11th troops had a very successful evening's scouting on Thursday, the 31st, when the scouts of the 11th troop, under the temporary command of Scoutmaster Biggs, pitted themselves against the 6th and 7th in a despatch-carrying game between St. George's Farm and Brennan's Plot, Jessfield. Partial disguises were allowed, a concession of which the despatch-runners took full advantage. Each despatch carried a value of 20 marks and you may guess the prisoners taken were thoroughly shrofted, the game going hot and strong from 7.30 to 10 o'clock.

* * *

The scouts of the 6th and 7th troops, under the direction of Scoutmaster Pringle, had a busy time watching the country and patrolling the roads in the district, for the boys of the 11th tried all sorts of ways to pierce the cordon. It was hard lines on the scout who changed places with the coolie and pulled a ricsha from St. George's Farm to Jessfield, via Robinson Road and back again to St. George's, reporting to the Scoutmaster that he was a stranger to the district and couldn't find the umpires. I wonder what the ricsha coolie thought and did he underpay the scout?

* * *

The game finished at 9.45, the troops reforming at St. George's Farm to hear the result, the 11th being the winners by 25 points.

* * *

A distinguished and interested spectator for the evening was Mr. Sung, the Inspector of Schools (Chinese) to the Board of Education, Kiangsu, who took the opportunity of increasing his knowledge of the Chinese scouts. Mr. Sung is leaving shortly for a tour of inspection in Kiangsu and he is just as keen as he can be to spread the Scout principles all over the Province.

* * *

A few days more and the holidays will be over and scouting in earnest, both in school and out, will be the order. Play the game, boys! Remember, a scout is thorough in everything he does and, when the end of the term comes, you will find that scouting has done more for you than give you a little fun in the open air.

The Weather

Threats of thunderstorms. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 94.0 and the minimum 74.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 83.2 and 77.2.

CINCINNATI TRIMS SHANGHAI, 5 TO 2

Locals Present Patched-Up Team That Makes Twelve Errors

SHIP'S MEN ARE STEADIER

Ayers Contributes a Real Grandstand Catch and Slaps Out Two Hits

TODAY'S GAME

Allies v. Brooklyn, 3.30 p.m. (Playing off the tie games of the last two Sundays).

The Cincinnati boys won a game yesterday from the All-Shanghai team by the score of 5 to 2. It was not quite an All-Shanghai team as some of the latter's best players were conspicuous by their absence, and some others are on the hospital list. The result was that Shanghai presented an unsteady firing line. Twelve errors were chalked up against them by the official scorer and he ought to know. Every member of the team except two figured in the error column. The ship's team however got through the game with only two slips.

In the hitting line Cincinnati rapped out eight safeties distributed through five of the nine innings, while Shanghai netted seven hits in the same number of innings.

Bennett pitched a good, steady game for Cincinnati, the local men seeming to be unable to do much with his slow curve ball. Horton received him and fielded his position well. Four of Shanghai's casualties resulted from the little white pill disappearing into his big mit after foul flies.

Ayers on first for the ship was up and at it yesterday. He drew a big hand by his catch of a long fly near the first base grandstand. And at bat he was great. After the game he was heard to say that he intended to cable his mother, and write it into his diary that he got 2 hits. The score:

Score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	—5
Shanghai	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Box score:

Cincinnati	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Ayers, 1b.	4	2	2	10	1	0
Troy, 2b.	4	0	1	2	1	0
Paine, 3b.	5	0	1	2	5	0
Keefe, l.f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Fort, c.f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Harkins, r.f.	4	1	1	0	0	1
Ward, s.s.	3	0	1	2	1	1
Horton, c.	4	0	0	8	2	0
Bennett, p.	4	2	2	1	1	0
	38	5	8	27	12	2

Shanghai	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Woods, 2b.	3	1	0	2	2	2
Pennywitt, 1b.	4	0	1	7	0	1
Morrison, s.s.	4	0	2	2	1	2
Rasmussen, c.	2	0	0	9	5	1
Roberts, r.f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Pomeroy, 2b.	4	0	1	2	2	1
Stevenson, l.f.	3	1	1	1	0	1
O'ots, c.f.	3	0	1	1	0	0
Swan, p.	3	0	0	1	1	3
	30	2	7	27	12	12

Summary.—Base on balls off Swan 2, off Bennett 2. Struck out by Swan 8, by Bennett 4. Double plays, Pomeroy to Morrison to Pennywitt. Passed ball Horton. Wild pitch Swan. Hit by pitcher, Rasmussen (twice).

Big League Baseball

Standings August 5

National League

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	58	34	.630
Boston	51	38	.573
Philadelphia	52	39	.571
New York	47	45	.511
Chicago	46	51	.474
St. Louis	44	57	.436
Pittsburg	40	52	.435
Cincinnati	39	60	.394

American League

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	59	43	.578
Boston	56	42	.571
Cleveland	55	44	.556
New York	53	46	.535
Detroit	54	49	.524
Washington	50	48	.510
St. Louis	51	49	.510
Philadelphia	19	76	.200

Western League

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Omaha	61	35	.635
Lincoln	57	41	.582
Des Moines	49	49	.500
Sioux City	48	51	.485
Topeka	46	52	.469
Denver	45	53	.459
Wichita	45	54	.455
St. Joseph	40	56	.417

Amusements

The Victoria

The first three episodes of "The Million Dollar Mystery" will be seen just two more nights at the Victoria theater, tonight and tomorrow night. This mystery film already has taken a firm hold of the interest of the movie fans, and scores are out after the prize of $500 which is to paid at the conclusion of the screen story for the best solution of the mystery.

But the mystery film is not the only feature attraction the Victoria has secured for its patrons. The screen dramatization of Eugene Walters' masterpiece, "Paid in Full," will be shown commencing Tuesday night. This is one of the best film dramas ever shown in the East. It has had remarkable runs in London and in the States.

The Misses Kitty and Mabelle Rayner, the Australian soubrettes, have scored a success with the patrons of the Victoria and will continue to do so. Other feature and comedy films are shown at each performance.

The Apollo

Gorham and Phillips, the added attraction at the Apollo will be seen there for the last time tonight. They are clever whirlwind and eccentric dancers and are worth while. The bill tonight includes "The Sin of Jeannine," Pathe's British and French War Gazettes and the following comedies: "The Thirteenth Man," "Theodore's Concert," "Snob' on Leave" and "Our Country Cousins."

Two more incidents of "The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel" will be shown for four nights commencing tomorrow night on the new program. They are the ninth and tenth incidents entitled: "Under Oath" and "The Wolf's Prey." They include four reels of screen stories of intrigue and vengeance. Other pictures on the new bill are "Work," in two parts featuring Charlie Chaplin, "Snob and the Bewitched Umbrella" and Pathe's war gazette showing a Zeppelin brought down at Salonica and the front in springtime.

The Olympic

The Italian masterpiece, "The Two Sergeants" and the other feature pictures on the present bill at the Olympic will be seen tonight and tomorrow night.

Towa Cinema

A special program will be seen at the Towa Cinema tonight. It includes three thrilling reels of a detective film play, "Nick Winter and the Kidnapper." Other pictures shown are "War on the Plain" and "Cruel, Cruel Love."

The new bill, commencing tomorrow night, will include the first three episodes of "The Million Dollar Mystery," "The Airship in the Dark," "A False Friend" and "A Leap in the Dark." A two-reel Charlie Chaplin film, "Caught in a Cabaret," is the feature comedy of the bill.

St. George's Gardens

The usual open air performance at St. George's Gardens will commence at 9.15. There will be changes of program on Tuesday and Friday nights.

Browns to Get $5,000 If Hold Lead One Day

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 5.—President Ball of the St. Louis Americans today offered a bonus of $5,000 to the team if it should go to first place for a day. He also offered a suit of clothes to every man on the team if they went into first division for three days. The Browns, led by Fielder Jones, have now won 14 straight games. Jones when managing the White Sox in 1906 put on a similar spurt towards the end of the season, winning 20 straight games, and the American League pennant.

Japan Society Honors Kumagae in New York

After Dinner Speakers Laud Him and Mikami As Good Sports

New York, August 25.—At a luncheon given by the Japan Society in New York yesterday in honor of Mr. Kumagae and Mr. Mikami, two Japanese tennis champions, one of the American tennis players present said that these two Japanese tennis players are the best type of sportsmen. The Evening Post commenting upon his speech editorially says that in higher circles than tennis the Japanese have also showed their sportsmanlike attitude, namely, that they for instance have restricted their immigration to the United States in accordance with the terms of the Gentlemen's Agreement. If the general attitude of the Californians had been as upright and just as that of these people, there would have not occurred such regrettable troubles between the Governments of the United States and Japan, as they have done, says the Evening Post.—*Jiji.*

Entries for Shanghai Rifle Championship

Entries for the Shanghai Rifle Association "303 Rifle" Championship closed yesterday at 12 noon. Twenty six entered, seventeen less than last year. Twenty five are members of the Association and there is one non-member, Mr. W. T. Rose.

This competition will be competed on the 9th, 10th and 11th instant, on the same conditions as the "King's Prize" at Bisley, 1914. By holding this competition a comparison may be made between the standard of shooting in Shanghai and that at Bisley. The following are the conditions:—

First Stage:—200, 500 and 600 yards, seven scoring shots at each distance. All are eligible to shoot.

Second Stage:—300 and 600 yards, ten scoring shots at each distance. The 24 best scores will be qualified.

Third Stage:—900 and 1,000 yards, fifteen scoring shots at each distance. The 12 best scores will be qualified.

At each distance a competitor may take two practice shots, but these must be declared before firing.

This competition was inaugurated in 1913 and the following are the records:—

1913:—Mr. F. G. Payne, winner of Gold Cross, 310 points.

Mr. H. W. Daldy, winner of Silver Cross, 310 points.

Dr. S. A. Ransom, winner of Bronze Cross, 309 points.

Messrs. Payne and Daldy were tied for the honor and the latter lost in shoot off.

1914.—No competition.

1915:—Dr. S. A. Ransom, winner of Gold Cross, 319 points (record).

Mr. A. M. Collaco, winner of Silver Cross, 318 points.

Mr. R. C. Young, winner of Bronze Cross, 316 points.

Entries for This Year

Mr.	Bell, J. G.	Mr.	Matsuno, C.
,,	Bonichi, F.	,,	McKelvie, K.
,,	Bedoni, C.	Dr.	Ransom S. A.
,,	Cabeldu, A.	Mr.	Rose W. T.
,,	Cole, R. G. H.	,,	Rutherford, C. H.
,,	Collaco, A. M.	,,	Sauer, W. E.
,,	Crighton, A.C.	,,	Smith, W. C.
,,	Hori, Y.	,,	Spring, T.
,,	Inowaka, D.	,,	Thomson, C. E. M.
,,	Inouye, S.	,,	Watanabe, T.
,,	Iijima, M.	,,	Woo, B. Y.
,,	Kodaira, H.	,,	Woo, B. Y.
,,	Kuwayama, S.		
,,	Main, J. R.		

In the Summer ◎ By Domino

You wake up in the morning and the sun is shining bright,
You sally forth to office in a suit of spotless white,
And then the clouds foregather and you come home wet at night,
In the Summer.

Your find the office stuffy, and a fan you haven't got,
You're feeling very thirsty and you drink an awful lot,
And then you ooze all over and you're sticky, damp and hot,
In the Summer.

The thermometer's at 95 when you go home at noon
You look to getting holidays about the end of June,
You steam away delighted and you're caught in a typhoon,
In the Summer.

When work is done and you have safely reached your own abode,
You find mosquitoes singing and the croaking of the toad,
Or tramway people digging up and filling in the road,
In the Summer.

The ladies dress in flimsy style, with quite the latest hose,
They spend the day in putting on and taking off their clothes,
And from a little silver disc put powder on their nose,
In the Summer.

It's lovely in the Summer time when you go out to dine,
At eight your collar's rigid and it's pulp at ten to nine,
Your shirt has lost it's freshness when you reach the nuts and wine
In the Summer.

But maskee,——in the summer time, you feel your heart expand,
You sit out in the garden and you hold a little hand,
And murmur twixt the music: "O, ma honey, aint it grand!"
In the Summer.

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Putting the Most Important Factor in Good Golf Play

Most Scores Are Ruined Through Inability of The Average Golfer to Go Down Consistently in Two Putts

By Francis Ouimet

This is one of a series of articles that Francis Ouimet is writing. Ouimet was the American open champion in 1913 and the amateur champion in 1914, and ranks as one of the greatest golfers ever developed.

If I were to start playing golf over again I believe that I should begin with a putter. Putting is really the most important factor in either a medal or match play game.

I became more than ever convinced of this after one of my rounds of golf in the open championship at Baltusrol last year. I cannot recall just how many greens I holed out in one putt, but I do know it was a great many, and I might just as well have been eighty-five or ninety instead of the seventy-three I did get. I putted very well and it made the rest of my game look good owing to the fine luck I enjoyed on the putting greens.

The percentage of great putters among the vast army of golfers is ridiculously small, the main reason being that only a very few players will devote the time and patience to practise putting. Another, and minor reason is that the average man out for an afternoon's recreation naturally prefers to play the entire course rather than to hit a few balls with an iron or practise putting.

However, if the novice would take a putter and a few balls out onto a green and scatter them at different distances and angles from the cup and then get conscientiously busy for half an hour (or even fifteen minutes, though I earnestly recommend the longer period) he would notice in a surprisingly short time that he had become really quite proficient in the art of putting.

I would start in with the nasty and treacherous four-footer and work back to the green's edge, putting every ball in each time. This is my ideas of putting practice, and I would not touch the ball at all until it had dropped into the hole.

There is no doubt in my mind that most golf scores are ruined through the inability of the average player to go down consistently in two putts. Every golfer can recall many instances where a putt has won or halved hole, and he can also recall with bitter disappointment many a wee putt missed that spelled defeat or disaster for him. It is because putting is such a vital part of the game that the average golfer does not strange as it may seem, he will not devote time to the improvement of his weakness. He is too anxious to be a top-notch player without any of the drudgery of learning attached.

His mental attitude is somewhat like that of the funny paper's college graduate who wants to start his business career as president of the concern instead of as its office boy. Some may disagree with me when I say that the hardest shot in golf is to lay a long approach shot close to the hole. It requires unusual care and skill to put the ball close enough so that all thoughts of missing—a deadly thought!—vanish. Yet how many golfers are willing to spend an hour or so attaining this skill? Very few. Every golfer should be at least a decent putter, and I figure that it is his own fault if he is not.

The beginner thinks far too much about grabbing a driver and trying to knock the ball out of the lot and next to nothing about mastering delicate putting strokes. In a way I can hardly blame him, for it certainly is thrilling to hit the ball with the wooden clubs. But let the novice master the putting and approaching departments first, and as night follows day he will derive infinitely more pleasure out of the game in the long run than if he gives all of his attention to the wooden clubs.

How to Putt

A suggestion I recommend in practising putting is always to allow the head of the putter to follow on after the ball. This produces an over-spin to the ball and causes it to roll firmly and straight. This point is very important and should be applied to every putt, long or short.

For shots just off the green a mid-iron or straight faced club is the easiest and most useful club to play. One reason for this is that one does not have to be so accurate with a club of this style as with a mashie or lofted club. Those short pitch shots are and must be played in a delicate yet bold fashion. It is a beautiful stroke, but an exceedingly hard one. The other irons run the ball along the ground, and, while not a particularly easy shot to play, it is more easily mastered then the difficult chip shot.

The next step in the development of my game, if I were to begin golf all over again, would be to drop a dozen balls or so fifty or sixty yards from the hole and pitch them all right at the hole. You will be surprised how easy this will come after an hour's practice for three or four days. There are many, many ways to address the ball in regard to distance, etc; I will not try to say which way is the most practical, but I will say that the comfortable way is generally the best.

The novice usually finds this shot very difficult to master; he does not seem to have the slightest idea as to how it should be played, and, consequently, is all at sea when confronted by a dangerous sand-trap. But let him select the hardest pitch shot possible, and then, with the mashie or mashie niblick, shoot the balls into the air. This practice will be the best training possible, and good results will be obtained quickly.

Good Approach Helps

Mashie shots go hand in hand with putting. A good approach shot makes putting all the easier. It is easily the prettiest shot of all to watch when successfully executed, but, unlike a run-up shot, there is only one way to play a mashie shot, and that is the correct way. An error quite prevalent in making this play is to over-swing with the mashie—that is to say, many players swing this club in the same way they swing the driver. The drive is mostly brushing, or sweeping, the ball off the tee; the shot pitch is played by hitting it the ball with a short, sharp and crisp stroke. One way to prevent over-swinging is to place both thumbs on top of the shaft. This checks the back-swing and it is next to impossible to take the club back over the shoulder. Over-swing is a bad fault.

The midiron and other irons follow in the same manner. Still supposing that I was just starting to play golf I would be wielding the driver last—and I would place myself in the hands of a professional. This is most important, and it holds true for every shot, the putt, mashie or drive. A professional can pick out a player's defects much better than the individual himself, and one can progress much quicker under an expert's personal supervision than by trying to work out his own salvation. In working up to the drive the novice would have a very good idea of what follows it.

Development of the swing in driving is all important. Instead of striving to hit the ball a mile, as is too often the case, every effort should be bent on keeping it straight. A short, well placed drive is worth more than a longer hit that lands in the rough. A higher premium is placed on driving than all else connected with the game, because if the player cannot hit the ball down the fairway he has little or no chance to play his next shot to the green and an even slighter opportunity to putt.

Many may be inclined to ask why I suggest starting with the putt. Merely to know what to do after driving and, again, the drive will come far easier than the other strokes. Never be afraid of teeing the ball up. I don't mean to tee it a mile in the air, but set it up well so as to reduce the chance of topping it.

Look at the Ball

An important item which must not be forgotten is to look at the ball. Good and bad players alike altogether too anxious to see the ball fly, and when they do look up the result is a poor shot. I have tried to train myself to keep my eyes riveted on the ball until after it is on its way. When I do this I find everything acts as it should. If the human mind was strong-willed enough to do this continually much perfect golf would be seen on every course in the land.

The swing for the drive should be an easy, full one and free from any indication of force or strength. It is not always the powerfully built chap who drives the ball far, but more often the slighter built fellow who times his strokes so well that he gets wrist action and weight all in at precisely the proper moment. Correct timing is the keynote to accurate driving, and the sensation one gets when he hits the ball on the nose as a result of perfect timing is a very pleasant one. A sure way of giving your opponent much encouragement is to hook or slice to the rough. He has the edge at once and he takes advantage of his opportunity.

Kumagae, Japan's Crack Vanquishes U.S. Champion

Tokio Tennis Star Downs William M. Johnston, California Wonder---U. S. Title in Sight

San Francisco, August 19.—Ichiya Kumagae, tennis champion of Japan, defeated William M. Johnston of California, tennis champion of the United States in 1915, for the Casino Cup in the Newport, R.I., tournament today, in four sets: 6-1, 9-7, 2-6, 9-7. The victory of the Japanese champion has created a sensation in tennis circles in the Unites States and his work in the tournament at Forest Hills, for the national championship, which will begin August 28, will be watched with a great deal of interest.

Ichiya Kumagae, the Japanese tennis champion, is a graduate of the College of Economics of Keio University of the class of 1916. He hails from Kyushu and has the record of never having been beaten by a Japanese in a championship contest. As a student he was known as an all-round athlete, winning laurels as a sprinter and a baseball player, in addition to his work on the tennis court. He has shown fast development in every branch of sport in which he has engaged.

This spring, following his graduation from Keio, he became a member of the Tokio Lawn Tennis Club.

Kumagae's career in the last eight months has been brilliant. Beginning with the tournament at Manila early this year, where he won the championship of the Far East, he has gone through several hard meets with only single blot on his 'scutcheon. At Manila he defeated Ward Dawson and Clarence Griffin, two of California's best, and won the championship of the Far East. A few weeks later in Tokio, he repeated his victory over Griffin, downing the Californian, who by the way, was the seventh best player in the United States in 1915, in five fiercely contested sets.

Wins from Coast to Coast

Then Kumagae invaded the United States. Beginning with the players of the Northwest he played without dangerous opposition until he reached St. Louis in June, where he was entered in the Central States Championship tournament. There he defeated such cracks as Jack Cannon and Roland Hoerr for the title. Moving east, he entered the New York State meet at Utica. There he showed that his victories over Griffin in the Far East were no flukes, by defeating the self same crack from the Golden Gate in the final round, thereby winning the championship of New York State.

A few days after the Utica meet Kumagae met his first defeat in the United States. This was in the Point Judith tournament at Naragansett Pier, where he succumbed to the play of Watson Washburn in the semi-finals. Washburn, who won from Kumagae in straight sets, is a former Harvard University champion and in 1915 was ranked as the eighth player in the United States.

Met the Best at Newport

The Newport tournament, in which Kumagae has won his latest victory, is one of the most important in the eastern United States. There he probably met the best the United States had to offer, and in the finals disposed of Johnston. The score indicates the match was hard fought all the way.

To reach the pinnacle of tennis fame Kumagae has yet to show his wares in the national tournament to be held at Forest Hills. There he will be pitted against the very best America can show. If he disposes of Johnston, R. Norris Williams, Griffin, Murray and the rest of the Americans there, he will have accomplished what few persons thought him capable of. A victory in the Forest Hills meet does not seem impossible in view of Kumagae's past achievements. If he wins there he will be the undisputed champion of the Orient and the United States.

He Uses the Hard Ball Now

Kumagae makes tennis his specialty, but he has been playing with the regulation hard ball for only about three years. Previous to that time he had played with the soft ball that most players in Japan use today. Keio University is the only school in Japan at which tennis is played according to the international rules, although it is reported that Waseda will shortly follow the lead of the Mita institution.

Even Kumagae's backers in Tokio are surprised by the way in which he has beaten the American cracks. His trip to the United States has been financed by such tennis enthusiasts as Messrs. Azabuki, Tanaka and Fukuzawa; they intended that the trip should be made merely to show that Japan had some little progress in the net game.

Kumagae is accompanied by Hachishiro Mikami of Waseda. Mikami has not had the success of his team-mate and in the doubles Kumagae and Mikami have not cut a very wide swathe.

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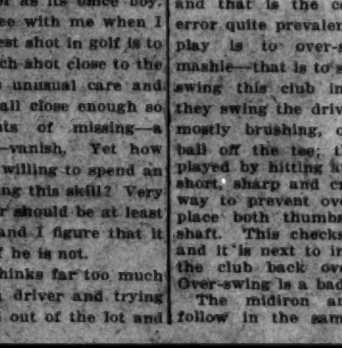

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SOME SHIFT BIDS AT ROYAL AUCTION

Sliding Scale Proposed As Remedy for Score Evils At Duplicate

By An Expert

New York, July 28.—A number of interesting communications have been received with regard to the matter of adjusting the scoring at duplicate so as to eliminate, as much as possible, the element of luck. The gist of these communications seems to be that duplicate should not be a game in itself, but simply a sort of training school for the ordinary rubber.

Major Patton, president of the Knickerbocker Whist Club, holds this view, and insists that if the duplicate game is not kept as closely as possible to the lines of the club rubber it will not be interesting to the club players, who are the ones that must be depended on for duplicate games of any size.

But there are probably five or ten thousand auction players who do not belong to any card club against every individual player that does.

Those who recognize the difficulty of making the game the principal goal post when the number of tables engaged is so large that it is impossible to play more than one deal at each before changing adversaries, unless the whole thing is split up into sections, suggest getting over the difficulty by making some sort of sliding scale for the fulfilled contract.

Curiously enough the same idea seems to have occurred to several persons in widely separated parts of the country. Here is an interesting presentation of this view from a prominent member of the Racquet Club in Boston:

"Sir:—Although I have seldom played duplicate I have been much interested in the suggestion to give a bonus for fulfilling the contract rather than for scoring thirty points for game. It seems to me that this would change the bidding tactics very materially.

"In the first place, it would so reduce the advantage of no trumps that 'no trump' would seldom or never be bid on any hand containing a five card suit. Next, the partner would almost always find it paid to take out a 'one no trump' with his longest suit, even if of only four small cards.

"Further, the bidding in the early stages would be quite different. In the present game one can afford to take a sting of only fifty if the other side looks like making the contract only, but a sting of two hundred rather than let the other side go game, while if the bonus is on the contract the figures will be very different and players will in the new style bid more riskily on small bids and take less risk of strong or large bids.

"Possibly giving a bonus for the contract may make a better game than the present one, but the objection is that it will be different and that a player will have to use different styles of bidding if he is to play well in both. Giving a bonus of 150 for a no trump contract, 100 for a major suit contract and 50 for a minor suit contract would preserve the difference between the suit makes in part at least, but no system of giving the same bonus for winning one odd as for winning a game of thirty points can be devised that will not render it very unsafe to leave the opponents with any bit at all.

"The uniform bonus will force players in duplicate to overbid hids of one or two in a way they would not think of doing in real auction, and it would be a pity to have two games so near alike and yet with differences that would be so important.

The Shift Bid

Every now and then some one writes to ask if any of the crack players believe in the shift, which is referred to in all the text books, but which does not seem to make its appearance in any of the hands that are given as examples of high class play in club contests or championship matches; which it should do if it is a good thing.

Readers killed the shift bid wherever they found it played against them, and it is now used only against mediocre players who do not know the defence to it.

Properly speaking, it is restricted to no trump situations, and the object is to push the declarer out of his depth. The typical shift is with six sure tricks in a minor suit, second hand when the dealer starts with one no trump.

The six tricks will save the game, but they will not set the contract. Neither can they go game, or make their own contract even, against a no trumper in three other suits; but if the no trumper can be persuaded to go to two, then it can be set.

It is obvious that if the player who holds six sure tricks in one suit were to name that suit one of two things would inevitably happen. He would be left to play it and could not make much out of it, or the no trump hand would be warned to shift to a safer declarations.

For this reason the shift player never bids the suit upon which he is depending to defeat the no trumper, but names some suit in which he has little or nothing, so as to make it easy for the third hand to assist the no trumper, or for the original declare to go on with it. They must have stoppers in that suit if they have three suits out of the four.

To bid a suit in which the player has nothing at all is too dangerous, but some rash bidders risk it occasionally. The no trump hand may have that suit pretty nearly solid, and detect the fake. For this reason most shift bidders name a suit in which they have one or two honors, and stand ready to shift to their real suit if they are doubled.

It was because they were ready to name a genuine suit if the fake was doubled that this style of bidding was called the shift. The double reopens the bidding and the shift player had to take his chances on his real suit after pulling himself out of the double, if he was doubled. It is against being doubled that he is betting.

If the dealer bid no trump and the second player held six solid diamonds and the king of clubs he could bid two clubs. If the opponents returned to no trumps, bidding two, the six diamonds would set the contract. If they doubled two clubs the shift bidder declared two diamonds.

The proper defence to this attack was first pointed out in these articles. This is for the third hand never to increase his partner's no trump bids if they are overcalled with a suit by the second hand. If the third hand can stop the suit twice and has a trick or two outside he should double, so as to smoke out the shift, if it is a shift.

It was the ease with which the third hand could be caught with this bait that made the fishing profitable in the old days, and a recent writer on the game seems to think it will still catch. Since players have learned to double instead of assisting their partner's no trump bids the shift has become a dead issue among first class players. If they try it now and then it is by way of a joke on some greenhorn.

Here is a typical illustration of it in its prime. The hand was played in New York two years ago by a crack from Chicago:

	H.—10 8 4 2 C.—A J 10 6 D.—8 2 S.—Q 8 5	
H.—9 3 C.—K 9 2 D.—A K Q 9 7 5 S.—9 2	Y A B Z	H.—K J 7 3 C.—8 5 D.—6 4 3 S.—10 6 4 3
	H.—A Q 6 C.—Q 7 4 3 D.—J 10 S.—A K J 7	

Z dealt and bid no trump, A two clubs. With his two sure stoppers in clubs, Y went two no trumps, which every one passed. A led out his six winning diamonds upon which Z shed a small heart and three clubs; dummy keeping three clubs, three spades and a heart.

When A was through with his suit he led the spade, and four rounds of that suit forced him to disclose his hand by his discards, so that Z made the odd trick, losing only 20 points on the balance.

Had Y doubled the two clubs, as he should have done, leaving the return to the no trumper to his partner's judgment, Z would have known that the club declaration was a fake and would have passed it up, waiting for the shift, just as players now pass the buck when there is a double of one trick.

When A bid the diamonds, Z would have gone to spades, and won the game by making four trumps and four clubs, with the heart finesse. A would probably lead a club after two rounds of diamonds, to prevent a ruff and discard.

To be successful, the shift must always be opposed to bad bidders. Here is an example of it, played last week in St. Louis by a player who thinks he can collect a little toll occasionally from those who do not read these articles:

	H.—K J 10 C.—A J 9 3 D.—J 10 8 S.—K Q J	
H.—A C.—7 2 D.—A K Q 8 6 4 3 S.—8 6 2	Y A B Z	H.—Q 9 7 5 3 2 C.—4 D.—5 S.—10 9 7 5 3
	H.—8 6 4 C.—K Q 10 9 8 6 5 D.—7 2 S.—A 4	

Z dealt and bid a club. It is unusual to work the shift against a minor suit declaration, but they do all kinds of things in Missouri, just to show people what is possible. A bid two hearts and Y went two no trumps. This is a good bid if his partner can be depended on for two sure tricks, as both those tricks cannot be in clubs, so the outside one must be in diamonds or the ace of spades.

B supported the hearts, bidding three, which was not part of A's plan, but if A gets a heart lead against Y's no trumper he is all right. A New York player would not lead hearts after Y's bid, but would open a spade, which would give Y the game before he lost the lead.

B's bid is very bad. If Z has a big club suit and Y has a no trumper that includes two sure stoppers in hearts how is A going to make three odd with hearts for trumps?

Z passed the three hearts. He has bid his hand.

Now A is in a hole, and his only salvation lies in his knowledge that the player on his left is a dub and will either double the three hearts or go to three no trumps. If he doubles A will have to shift and take his medicine. On the chance that he will bid three no trumps A passes.

Y did go three no trumps, and when B and Z passed A showed his contempt for the class of players he was opposed to buy doubling, giving the whole scheme away. Incredible as it may seem Z allowed this double to stand instead of bidding four clubs, which he could have made with ease.

Of course the no trumper was set, losing 400 aces easy. It looks as if Z should have bid the clubs the moment B went to three hearts. Y must have tricky enough to give Z some valuable discards, and he should have seen that Y was in wrong somewhere.

Kumagae's Partner In Tennis Doubles

H. Mihami

This clever Japanese player, with his partner, Ichiya Kumagae, is showing the tennis fans of America that the Nipponese can shine in tennis with the same skill that they display in other sports. This picture was taken on the tennis courts of the Point Judith Club at Narragansett Pier. R. I. Mihami is partnered with Kumagae for the American National Doubles Championship now being played.

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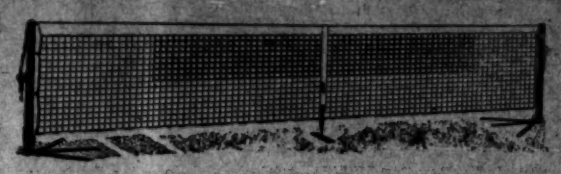

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